The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY APRIL 7, 1882. NO. 44.

HIS "JIG IS UP."

After His Long Career of Peril, Jesse James is Shot to Death Like a Dog.

Murder of the Noted Bandit by the Hand of a Mercenary Coward.

The Slayer a Mere Stripling, Who Doubtless Will Get the $50,000 Reward.

Thrilling Incident at the Inquest on the Body of the Late Jesse James.

Jesse James Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Information is just received here that Jesse James, the notorious train robber, was killed to-day at or near St. Joseph, Mo. Particulars will be forwarded as soon as received.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A brief dispatch from St. Joseph says Charles and Robert Ford, who at one time belonged to the James gang, and were engaged in the Winston and Blue Cut train robberies, have been in St. Joseph for a week for the purpose of arresting Jesse James, but being afraid, as is alleged, to make the attempt, shot him down at Thirteenth and Lafayette streets and then surrendered to the authorities, and were lodged in jail. There is tremendous excitement over the affair, several thousand people being on the streets. The wife of the desperado was on the spot in a few minutes after the shooting was done, and wept bitterly over his remains. The body of James was taken in charge by the police. Considerable ammunition and several weapons, including a pistol and a rifle, found in the house where James has been stopping.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, before whom the deeds of Fra Diavolo and Dick Turpin dwindle into insignificance, was killed by a boy 20 years old named Robert Ford at his temporary residence on Thirteenth and Lafayette streets, in this city. In the light of all moral reasoning the shooting was unjustifiable, but the law is vindicated. The $50,000 reward offered by the state for the body of the brigand, dead or alive, will doubtless go to the man who had the courage to draw a revolver on the notorious outlaw when his back was turned. There is little doubt that the killing was the result of a premeditated plan formed by Robert and Charles Ford several months ago. Charles had been an accomplice of Jesse James since the 3d of last November, and entirely possessed his confidence. Robert, his brother, joined Jesse near Mrs. Small's home, mother of the James boys, last Friday a week ago, and accompanied Jesse and Charles to this city Sunday, March 23. Jesse has a wife and two children. He removed from Kansas City where he had lived several months, until he feared his whereabouts might be suspected, in a wagon to this city, arriving here November 8, 1881, accompanied by Chas. Ford. He rented a house on Lafayette street, the property of Councilman Aylesbury. The house is a one story cottage romantically situated on the brow of a lofty eminence east of the city, commanding a full view of the principal portion of the city, the river and the railroads. Just east of the house is a deep gulch-like ravine, and beyond a broad expanse of open country, backed by a belt of timber. The house, except from the west side, can be seen for several miles. Charles and Robert Ford have been occupying one of the rooms in the rear of the dwelling, and have secretly had an understanding to kill Jesse ever since last fall. A short time ago, before Robert had joined James, the latter proposed to rob the bank at Platte City. He said the Burgess murder trial would commence there to-day, and the plan was if he could get another companion to take a view of the situation of the Platte City bank, while arguments were being heard in the murder case, which would engage the attention of the citizens, boldly execute one of his hands. Charles Ford approved of the plan, and suggested his brother Robert as a companion worthy of sharing the enterprise with them. Jesse had met the boy at the latter's house near Richland, three years ago, and consented to see him. The two men accordingly went to where Robert was, and arranged to have him accompany them to Platte City. As stated, all three came to St. Joe Sunday. They remained at the house all the week, and had fixed upon to-night to go to Platte City. Ever since the boys had been with Jesse they had watched for an opportunity to shoot, but he was always heavily armed, and it was impossible to draw upon him without his seeing them. The Fords declare they had no idea of taking him alive, considering the undertaking suicide. The opportunity they had long wished for came this morning. Charles Ford and Jesse James had been to the stable currying the horses preparatory to their night ride. On returning to the room where Robert Ford was, Jesse said "It's an awful hot day," and pulled off his coat and vest and tossed them on the bed. Then he said "I guess I will take off my pistols for fear somebody will see them if I walk in the yard." He unbuckled the belt in which he carried two 45-calibre revolvers and laid them on the bed with his coat and vest. He then picked up a dusting brush with the intention of dusting some pictures which hung on the wall. To do this he got on a chair. His back was now turned to the brothers who silently stepped between Jesse and his revolvers, and on a motion from Charles, both drew their guns. Robert was the quickest of the two. In one motion he had the long weapon to the level with his eye with the muzzle no more than four feet from the back of the outlaw's head. Even in that motion, quick as thought, there was something that did not escape the acute ears of the hunted man. He made a motion as if to turn his head to ascertain the cause of that suspicious sound, but too late. A nervous pressure of the trigger, a quick flash, a sharp report, and the ball crashed through the outlaw's skull. There was no outcry, just a swaying of the body, and it fell heavily back upon the carpet. The shot had been fatal, and all the bullets in the chamber of Charles' revolver, still directed at James' head, could not more effectually have decided the fate of the greatest bandit and freebooter that ever figured in the pages of the country's history.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Gov. Crittenden has ordered the body of Jesse James taken to Kansas City, under heavy guards.

THE INQUEST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 4.—Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James, arrived here and testified in the coroner's inquest. The inquest began at 9 a. m., the room being packed uncomfortably. As Mrs. Samuels entered the room all eyes were turned upon her. Every endeavor was made to gain a view of the woman who, although the mother of an outlaw, had the respect of every one in the room. She moved with a slow step and bowed head to the witness stand. She was dressed in black, and wore a black veil that hardly covered her face. When she took the stand her face had a resolute appearance, but as the examination progressed that disappeared and she was very much affected. She testified that she was the mother of Jesse James, and she had seen the body but a moment before. "Is that the body of your son?" asked the coroner." "It is," she answered, aad then sobbed out, "Would to God it was not." As she retired from the court room a thrilling incident occurred. Dick Little, who betrayed Jesse James' part in certain robberies in his confession of a few days ago, was standing near the door, and as she neared the opening she saw him. Her eyes rested on him a moment. Then she turned upon him with the ferocity of a tiger. "Traitor! traitor! traitor!" she exclaimed excitedly, "God will send vengeance on you for this. You are the cause of all this. Oh, you villain! I would rather be in my poor boy's place than in yours!" Little cowered like a whipped dog before the towering rage of the bereaved mother, and turned pale and red by turns. "I did not hurt him," he answered. "I thought you knew who killed him."

THE REMOVAL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 5.—The body of Jesse James was shipped from this city on the 7 o'clock train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railway this evening, in custody of Marshal Wing, of this city, and the family of the dead desperado, consisting of C. W. Jones, cousin of Jesse, R. J. Hines the widow's brother, Mrs. James, Mrs. Samuels and the two children. It will be taken to Kearney, Clay county, Mo., and buried on James' homestead to-morrow. There has been considerable of a wrangle over the remains.

A Letter from Turtle Valley.

EDITOR TRIBUNE Will you please publish the following in your next weekly issue for the benefit of land hunters and in justice to this community? I have noticed several articles in the TRIBUNE from time to time that everything said or done in this vicinity has always been credited to Painted Woods. Now in justice to myself and neighbors, I will say that I was the first man to locate the first ranch between Bismarck and Fort Buford, namely, July 1, 1875 Oct. 1, 1877, a postoffice was established here under the name of Turtle Valley. We are not prejudiced against Painted Woods, but we will insist upon having our rights and just dues credited to us where it rightly belongs. This place does not belong to Painted Woods district. The old original Painted Woods is at W. H. Mercer's place, but when the postoffice was established at Peterson's it was called Painted Woods. That point is now 15 miles from this place. I also wish to correct an article in the weekly of March 31, stating that Painted Woods was the nearest landing to Villard. In plain words I may say that it is not so. The road to Villard leaves the Stevenson road three miles northwest of this place. We have an excellent landing a mile and three quarters west of this place, right opposite the Villard road. Having watched the landing referred to for seven years, I can guarantee a good landing in all stages of water; and in conclusion I will also say that as to quantity and quality of land, this place is second to none from Bismarck to Fort Buford. Now, Mr. Editor, if you have a surplus of land hunters huddled around you, just send them on and I will assist them in finding good land. Remember that this is tributary to Bismarck.

G. G. RHUDE.

Turtle Valley, D. T., Aprtl 4, 1882.

The New Peruvian Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The president has nominated James K. Partridge, of Maryland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru.

THE NEWS.

What the Tribune Hears From Its Correspondents and the Associated Press.

Wholly Unprovoked Slaughter of a Faro Player at Miles City.

Burning of the Yankton Insane Asylum, Together With Four of its Inmates.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt Commits Suicide by Shooting—Veto of the Chinese Bill.

Suicide of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, while lying sick in the Clenham hotel Fifth avenue, shot himself in the right temple, and soon after died. Mr. Vanderbilt has long been subject to epilepsy, and was suffering from this malady when he took his life. He had been feeble and melancholy for several days. His attendant was first made aware of the terrible act by the report of the pistol. Hurrying to the bedside he was horrified to find Mr. Vanderbilt lying unconscious, with blood streaming copiously from a hole in the temple. The age of the deceased was 51 years.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The coroner's jury in the case of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt returns a verdict of death from suicide committed under temporary mental depression. Terry, his companion, said Vanderbilt entered the hotel at 6:30 on the morning of the day he died and said had been at a gambling saloon and had been unfortunate. Vanderbilt's secretary testified that on the day before he died he put his hand to his head and said if he did not get relief he would kill himself; that he had nothing to live for.

Burning of the Yankton Asylum.

YANKTON, April 4.—The wooden building in use temporarily as an asylum for the insane, has burned to the ground, and four of the fifty-four patients which it contained perished in the flames. The fire was first seen bursting through the roof, and all efforts to stay it were unavailing. The bedding and furniture was entirely destroyed, and the citizens are contributing to the necessities of the inmates, who are now lodged in the new building, which is not wholly completed. The property loss by the fire is about $10,000. Following are the names of the dead; George Iverson, of Yankton county; Peter Peterson, of Cass county; Cran Lynch, of Union county; Joseph Hanerly, of Lawrence county.

Unprovoked Murder at Miles City.

MILES CITY, April 4.—[Special.]—A party of buffalo hunters were bucking faro last night, when Dan Titus advised his friend Edward Fagan, who was losing, to stop playing. He refused, whereupon Titus pulled his revolver and shot Fagan in the abdomen, and then attempted to finish him with a knife because he would not take his advice, but was prevented by the crowd. Fagan was formerly of Cheyenne and is now dying.

LATER—Fagan died at 11:30 to-night. There are threats of lynching the murderer who is now in jail. Fagan has two sisters in Cheyenne and one in Yankton.

Who Will Control the Next House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The contest for the control of the next house of representatives is conceded to be a close one, and both parties are preparing to fight every inch of ground. The democrats hope for the control of the next house. Ever since 1860 they have gained largely in off years, and the fight between the stalwarts and the Garfield faction has given them grounds for expecting a division among the republicans, especially in New York and Pennsylvania. The republicans, however base their hope of a continued majority in the house on their advantage in reapportionment and redistricting.

The Chinese Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president has returned the Chinese bill with his objections. It is not probable that a modified bill will be passed this session. The Pacific delegation roundly denounce the veto. Gen. Rosencranz, chairman of the democratic national committee, claims that the veto assures the democrats control of the next house. The republicans will not, he thinks, even attempt to contest the congressional elections in California, Oregon and Nevada, while the labor interests from one end of the country to the other will be arrayed against the president's party.

The Mandan Election.

MANDAN, April 4.—[Special.]—At the village election held here to-day the following officers were elected: President, James Bellows; trustees, E. Buckley, John Hager, F. Farnsworth, L. Gill; treasurer, P. B. Bristol; justice, M. Bateman; marshal, Wm. Watson; clerk, John Foran. The election went off quietly and the ticket elected gives entire satisfaction.

Better Get Some Rolling Stock.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Owing to the scarcity of cars 450 emigrants for Manitoba would have had to stop at St. Paul twenty-four hours yesterday, but that the new Albert Lee route loaned them a train to Winnipeg. The emigrants were highly pleased, gave three cheers and passed complimentary resolutions to the line for its liberality.

A Bad Lot.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The body of Wood Hite, brother of Clarence Hite, now in the penitentiary for participation in the Winston train robbery, has been found near Richmond, Mo., and an inquest is now being held. It is understood that Dick Little killed Hite, but it is believed that Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was also concerned in the murder. Hite was shot through the head and buried by Bob Ford and Dick Little in a spring near Ford's farm. It is not unlikely that Little and Ford will be arrested for the murder.

A Bloody Engine.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.—About noon to-day engine No. 11 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran over Mrs. Sarah Smith at Benwood Junction, four miles below this city, instantly killing her. Just after the accident the same engine collided with a stock train on the Bellaire bridge, over the Ohio river, wrecking the rear car and killing and wounding several head of cattle.

A Bishop Insulted.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—A public meeting was held here to-night to protest against the indignity put upon Bishop Payne by his ejection, because of his color, from a railroad car in Florida. Resolutions were passed suggesting that a collection be taken up in at least every Methodist church in the country for the purpose of vindicating the bishop's rights in the highest court in the nation.

A Sad Story From Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Three soldiers (dancers) entered a liquor store kept by a Jew at Donbra, and demanded drink. After some objection the oldest daughter of the Jew served them with liquor. A quarrel ensued, and the soldiers shot the proprietor, killed his two sons, outraged the daughter, brutally beat the mother and plundered the house.

No Hope for Crow Dog.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A. J. Plowman, counsel for Crow Dog, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Spotted Tail, has written to the commissioner of Indian affairs, asking him to furnish funds for an appeal of the case to the United States supreme court. Commissioner Price refuses to interfere.

The Devices of the Wicked Prosper.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The entire republican municipal ticket, headed by ex-Gov. Ludington for mayor, is defeated with the exception of city treasurer. The result is due to the fusion of the trades assembly (workingmen) and democrats.

The Fury of the Gale.

CLAY CENTRE, Kan., April 6.—A wind storm struck the house of John Rooks last night, five miles northeast of town, and tore it into splinters, killing Mrs. Mann, a daughter-in-law of Rooks, and slightly injuring six other persons.

The Sergeant.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president will not act in the case of Sergt. Mason until the supreme court disposes of the question as to the legality of this sentence. The secretary of war sustains the views of Judge Advocate General Swaim, that the sentence is invalid.

A Double Tragedy.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—A special from Marquette, Mich., says an unknown man at a small station on the Mackinaw railroad who lived with a prostitute called "Tennessee," shot and killed her and then took his own life.

Setting the Bounds.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—The Tennessee legislature convened here to-day. One of the main purposes of the session is to redistrict the state into ten congressional districts.

Navigation at St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—[Special.]—The first steamer through Lake Pepin this spring, the "Ida Fulton," reached St. Paul this evening.

Fell Through a Hatchway.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—A man named Conrad Kieffle fell through a hatchway in the Journal building this afternoon and was killed.

Named Their Men.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 6.—The democratic state convention nominated J. S. Smith for governor and Wm. D. Fenton for congressman.

Mighty Little Better.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Robert Ross, colored, who was to be hanged here to-morrow, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Raw Lucre.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The treasury department to-day purchased 380,000 ounces of fine silver for the mints.

Will Indulge in a Dispute.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Owen Malony and James Weeden, Pittsburg pugilists, fight June 13 in West Virginia for a purse of $1,000.

STARVE OR STEAL.

Indignant Letter From Gen. Pope Declaring That the Indians Are Shamefully Abused.

They Must Either Starve in Peace or Go to War and be Shot Down.

General Stampede of Miners From Bozeman to the New Clark's Fork Country.

A Murder at Athens, Ga., Causes a War Between White Men and Negroes.

Must Steal or Starve.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following abstract from a letter from Gen. Pope is made public:

"Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3.—Major Wm. Gwin, Washington—Sir: I leave tomorrow for Reno. The situation is plain. The Indians cannot live on reduced beef rations. There are 100,000 cattle grazing not far from there. Rather than starve, they will do as we do—take by force what cattle are needed to keep them and their families from starvation. This will provoke Indian hostility which will lead, God knows where. The only legal act the military can do is to make them starve peaceably, a most inhuman service. Some department of the government should assume the responsibility of spending a few thousand dollars for beef rather than have an Indian outbreak on a large scale. There is no game to subsist on in the Indian Territory. Is it really wise on the part of the government for such a paltry sum to plunge the frontier into war with the Indians, or to assemble a strong military force to force these unhappy creatures to starve in peace! There will be fearful responsibilities somewhere, if this matter is not settled now, as it can be done in an hour. Should I find nothing done when I reach home I shall probably assume the responsibility myself. I had rather suffer anything myself than to see an Indian outbreak so inexcusable, unjust and fraught with such dreadful consequences. There is no reason in it. You show this to the secretary of war.

[Signed.] JOHN POPE,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Miles City Matters.

MILES CITY, April 5.—[Special.]—The contract for building the Custer county court house at Miles City, was to-day awarded to Jos. Leighton, of St. Paul, for $37,000, the work to begin immediately.

A private telegram received from Bozeman to-night says that immediately on hearing of the action of congress in opening up the Crow Indian reservation about three hundred miners left that city for the new discoveries in the Clark's Fork country, about eighty miles from Billings, the new town. There are large numbers leaving this vicinity daily for the new eldorado, and scores are arriving daily from the Black Hills. The stampede promises to rival that of the Black Hills in 1877.

There has been a heavy fall of snow all day, but it has melted as fast as it has fallen. Boomers are jubilant, having previously been somewhat gloomy on account of dry weather.

A Student Shot Dead.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 5.—In Athens, to-day, Walter Rounstree, a university student, was fatally shot by Frank Johnson and Enoch Echols, colored. Great excitement prevails. A special to the Chronicle says 300 armed negroes surrounded the jail last night and attempted to release the prisoners, but were opposed by the citizens who are calm and determined. The students are quiet, and the professors are doing everything to keep them down. The streets to-night are filled with negroes who seem defiant. The mayor has detailed fifty citizens to guard the jail. Bloodshed is apprehended. The mayor has summoned the ringleaders of the mob to appear at court.

Shot Through the Bowels.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Patrick Mehn was found dead at Arcadia, Wis., this morning, in the street in front of the house occupied by a man named Cole. Examination showed that he had been shot through the bowels, and pounded on the head with a hammer. No clew to the murderer.

Lungs Full of Bullets.

EMPORIA, Kan., April 5.—Two negroes named Walker and Briggs assaulted Geo. Bubb, at Strong City, about midnight last night, and fired two pistol balls through his lungs, producing mortal wounds. Whisky was the cause of the row.

Cleaned Out by Fire.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—The two store houses of Hand & Silverman, merchants at Indian Bay, Ark., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

White Girl Outraged by a Negro.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—Edward Gray, colored, was arrested at Dallas, charged with outraging a white girl 18 years old, who was seriously injured.

Death of Minister Hurlbut.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—News is received of the death of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, late U. S. minister to Peru. He died of heart disease.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The altitude of the sidewalks in Mandan is becoming a question of generel public interest, and is already dividing the citizens of that place. The Pioneer man who wants the walks so as they can be gained only by the use of a ladder or a balloon, has been indulging in some adverse criticism. He so far forgot himself as to tear down on A. W. Hoyt, because that gentlemen advocated the construction of the walks beneath low water mark. He continued his attacks upon Mr. Hoyt until C. Edgar Haupt, the Mandan banker, felt it his duty to defend that gentleman in a communication which was published in the Pioneer of the 30th. In the second paragraph of his letter Mr. Haupt refers to Mandan's standing nightmare as follows:

The flood of 1881 was unquestionably an extraordinary occurrence caused by an ice gorge, and may, in fact, probably will never happen again. At least the conditions will be permanently affected by the construction of the bridge, the effect of which may be to dam the water back even higher than ever.

From this the TRIBUNE infers that it is Mr. Haupt's judgment that the bridge is calculated to drown them out completely; because if the bridge "dams the water back even higher than ever" every living thing in that camp will be compelled to flee to the bluffs for safety.

Mr. Haupt, referring to the sidewalk question, says: "The subject is one of such grave importance to the town as to be wetl worth discussing." In view of this fact the TRIBUNE will give Mr. Haupt's communication the benefit of its extended circulation, as whatever is of "grave importance" to Mandan the TRIBUNE feels an interest in: Mr Haupt continues

"Although, on general principles, it is a good policy to build high enough to be out of the water, yet the inconveniences of the present established street grade are so great that it ought not to be done hastily There are a few buildings already raised to it, but all of a temporary character Others of brick are to be built shortly, and the matter should receive full discussion, and be definitely decided, so that those buildings may be put in the right place The objection to so high a grade for the sidewalks are obvious, but the greatest of them is in the fact that the streets will all have to be raised, which will involve a heavy tax on the village whenever the work is commenced, and a great deal of inconvenience until it is finished Then every yard will be below the street and receive its drainage and will have to be filled up. In a metropolis where one house adjoins another, and there are no yards, this would not present any difficulty, but we are a few years from that, and in the meantime desire to enjoy some of the comforts if not the luxuries of life. If the track of the railroad should be raised, it would make our proposed park a basin liable to be another lake in a wet season, unless provided with a suitable outlet.

The beauty of our town, and the comfort of getting about are so materially affected by the undulating sidewalks that I would respectfully suggest that your paper might ask for the opinions of some of our leading men on this subject. Perhaps Mr. Taylor, Mr. Doran or Mr. Bellows could give us some good advice on the subject Respectfully yours,

C. EDGAR HAUPT."

WAR ON THE MILLERS.

The farmers of Meeker county, Minnesota, have begun a war on the Millers' association, of Minneapolis A large meeting of the farmers of that county was recently held at Litchfield, that county, for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to the relations existing between the farmers and the monopolies, by which their interests are jeopardized, and of adopting measures looking to the organization of a concerted effort to protect themselves from the further encroachments of the "wheat ring," "railway monopolies," etc. Upon the organization of the meeting, says a Litchfield telegram, a general discussion followed in which the Millers' association, ex-Gov. Pillsbury, Gen. Washburn, the brass kettle, and the grading system now in vogue were in turn roundly and vigorously denounced. It was charged that the railways tributary to Minneapolis and St. Paul are in collusion with the Millers' association; that the wheat inspector is virtually appointed by the latter association; that the Millers association have unjustly taken in the neighborhood of $33,000 out of Meeker county, and have by indirect means imposed a tax upon the county equal to all its taxes for legitimate purposes. The inequality of tariff rates was discussed, and figures were made to show that the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from this point to New York at the rate charged from here to St Paul would be $1.56, whereas at the rate charged from Chicago to New York the rate to St. Paul should be two cents per bushel. It was urged that in order to "freeze out" the Millers' association, the object most devoutly desired, farmers should unite in opposing for election to office any man not pronounced in opposition to Minneapolis; that farmers should stop raising wheat for export; that if this is not done they should build elevators and control the sale and shipment of their wheat, that farmers' leagues should be formed, and that, if all else fail, resort should be had to the shot-gun policy. some excited talk respecting a plan to compel the Millers' association to make restitution was interjected, and the meeting was brought to a close by the adoption of a long string of resolutions violently denouncing the Millers' association and their allies.

The farmers in the region of Bismarck will never be placed under the grinding heel of monopolies. The location of their grain market on the great Missouri river water course will preclude this condition of affairs. The waters in the Big Muddy are free to all. The farmers, if necessary, could provide their own transportation to eastern and southern markets by way of the "mighty Missouri that rolls down to the sea."

EX-SENATOR ALEX. RAMSEY of St. Paul was in New York recently and was interviewed by a New York Tribune reporter, as follows:

"What is your opinion in regard to the proposed admission of Dakota as a state?" asked the reporter. "I have no reason," said Mr. Ramsey, "to doubt but that the resolution to that effect will become a law. If Dakota hasn't the requisite amount of population now, it will have very soon. There is no part of the United States that is advancing so rapidly as Dakota. And it has been so for years. I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting it in as a state. It is a great agricultural country, and as much entitled to admission as some other states which have been admitted. In my section we hope it will be, and we think congress is unnecessarily particular in insisting upon taking a census first. Everybody can see how rapid the growth has been there."

"What is the condition of the great northwest generally?" "Very prosperous," the ex-senator replied "The great roads into Dakota and Montana and Manitoba pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis, and thus there is an opportunity of seeing immense crowds of people going up into those countries every day. Our trade with those sections is already very large, and is rapidly increasing. If the southern part of Dakota is admitted this year, the northern part will have population enough in a few years to be admitted also. The people there are of the most enterprising and excellent character, and the same is true of those constantly pouring into those places Under the influence of the growth of this great northwest, Minneapolis and St. Paul are expanding immensely Their population now is between 120,000 and 150.000. There, at the head of the navigation of the Mississippi and around the falls of St. Anthony, we're going to have the largest city in the interior of the continent."

REPORTS have been received at Fort Assinniboine, M. T., by courier from Capt. Jacob Kline, eighteenth infantry, in command of the column operating against the half-breeds and Indians on the Milk river, stating that he struck the Indians first on the 14th inst., half a mile below Medicine lodge, where he found thirty-five or forty lodges of Little Pine's band. Runners were at once dispatched to Big Bear and Luckyman to have them meet him at the head of the bend at Wood's Island, or in case they failed to come he would go after them. On the 15th, by forced marches, the first half breed village was reached, and half an hour later a detachment of cavalry was in the main village and destroyed eighty or ninety dwellings. The leaders had gone north, having been notified by Big Bear, who had seen the hunting party under Capt. Lloyd, eighteenth infantry, and warned them that the soldiers were coming. The half-breeds took the robes stored by Healey with them over the border. They are badly demoralized and all going north Capt. Kline reports further that he had sent the cavalry, consisting of two troops of the second cavalry to the lower village with orders to join him at Medicine lodge, and that with this movement the half-breed business will be finished up. The command will remain on the south side of Milk river, unless the Indians show themselves on the north side, in which event Capt. Kline will cross the river and drive them over the line.

SHERIFF HEALEY, of Fort Benton, went into the Milk river country to capture illicit whisky traders, but what right had he to take the buffalo robes belonging to the Indians and half-breeds in that section? This is a question that the TRIBUNE has never seen in the newspapers, and it would like to see an answer. The whole thing looks like a steal at this distance.

NEWS COMMENTS.

IT costs $16 per minute to operate the Union Pacific and its branches.

THIRTY mills on the dollar is the city tax of Helena, M. T., That is a pretty big tax for a little city.

INDIAN horse thieves are becoming so common at Glendive that the Times is crying for government protection.

MONTANA sportsmen are taking active measures to apprehend and punish those who are killing game out of season.

JOHN KIMBALL, a mail agent on the Utah & Northern railroad has been arrested for pilfering the mails. The contents of the letters were found on his person.

CAPT. JOHN W. SMITH, of Miles City, last week entertained his friends at his home with a "soiree musicale." The affair is reported as one of the social events of Miles City.

GLENDIVE is becoming a buffalo robe town. Several car loads have been shipped from there recently, and twenty thousand hides still remain there awaiting transportation to the east.

THE Butte papers need a few local reporters, or a good one. A stranger would judge by the local department of the Inter-Mountain that Butte was the dullest camp out doors anywhere.

THERE are annually more persons injured in Montana by the overturning of stage coaches than there are by accidents on the many miles of railroad in Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota combined.

THE name of the town of Coulson on the North Pacific railroad, the coming metropolis of the upper Yellowstone valley, which was named in honor of Com. S. B. Coulson, has been changed, the TRIBUNE is informed, to that of Billings.

THE teachings of communism are being exemplified in the Black Hills. Some dastardly disciple of this pernicious organization recently set fire to and burned up several hundred cords of wood belonging to the Homestake company.

GLENDIVE Times, 30th ult.: "A movement has been started to establish a direct overland route from here to Maginnis. In pursuance of this, Messrs. Flannigan, Knight, Ringer. Leveling and Smith left Friday to make the preliminary survey."

GEN. BRISBIN, in a letter to the New York Herald in speaking of the Clark's Fork mines says: "The Crows never go to the National Park or where the mines are located, believing the Great Spirit resides in the geysers and they are afraid of Him."

CROW DOG, the Indian who slew old Spotted Tail, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He received simple justice, unmixed with morbid sentimentality, just what the TRIBUNE predicted he would get. His case will be appealed to the supreme court if his friends can raise the necessary cash to carry it there.

THE New York Tribune speaks of Dakota as "The ultimate and permanent wheat field of the continent." It is a little odd that this paper "founded by Horace Greeley," should tell the truth about Dakota once. The statement probably slipped into its columns during the absence of the aesthetic young editor from his roost in the tall tower.

MANDAN men can't enjoy life while living in other sections without the daily visit of the TRIBUNE. F. L. King, formerly of Mandan, who is now a resident of Lake Park, Minn., under date of the 31st ult., writes the TRIBUNE as follows: "Allow me to compliment your paper by a renewal of my subscription. It makes such a welcome daily visitor. Can't be without it. Send me the DAILY TRIBUNE at once. Enclose you five dollars."

YANKTON Press, 25th: "At the request of Gen. Andrson, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, Gen. Terry has ordered the commanding officer at Ft. Meade, Dakota, to send a company of infantry to the vicinity of the headwaters of the Little Sioux river, near where the Ft. Keogh road crosses that stream, to protect the working parties engaged in procuring ties for the railroad company from molestation by marauding parties of Indians."

COULSON Post, 25: "Cutting ties and other timber upon the Crow reservation has at last come to an abrupt stop. As long as a few were engaged in it, it was profitable and unnoticed by the government, but as soon as the scramble became general, troops were sent out to check the work. There is a vast deal of ties on the Boulder, providing that this section is thrown open to settlement, the ties, and wood will be the lawful property of the whites."

CODDINGTON County (D. T.) Courier, 29th ult.: "On Monday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Lange, a lady residing about ten miles north of Watertown, went to visit a sick neighbor living about two and one-half miles away. She started for home, accompanied by her son Albert, aged nineteen years, and were overtaken by the severe storm which raged Monday afternoon and Tuesday. They lost their way and were not seen after leaving the neighbor's house, until they were found on the following Wednesday, both being dead; Mrs. Lange in the sleigh and her son on the ground near by. They were found about three miles north of Goodwin."

JUDGE J. M. THURMOND, who will be remembered by many of the old Montanians as a brilliant young lawyer who defended cutthroats, road agents and the lawless element generally, during the flush days of Alder Gulch, and who was run out of that territory by the vigilance committee, was killed at Dallas, Texas, recently in the county court room, by Robt. E. Cowait, a prominent lawyer. Thurmond was known throughout the west as a thoroughbred, and like the majority of his ilk he died with his boots on.

SENATOR EDMUND'S anti-polygamy bill disfranchises every man in any of the territories who is in any manner inclined to deviate from the paths of rectitude and virtue; who recognizes a girl of accommodating or indifferent habits, or who entertains lascivious notions. This bill, if it passes, will fall hard on our sister territory of Montana. It will reduce the voting element in that commonwealth to a corporal's guard, but the TRIBUNE is proud to say it will not in the least affect North Dakota voters. They are not that kind of men.

WILL some of our Montana exchanges please inform the TRIBUNE in what camp, city or settlement the newspaper called the Husbandman is printed. The TRIBUNE frequently meets excerpts from this paper in its exchanges, but it has never been able to learn the location of the Husbandman, excepting that its place of publication is within the confines of Montana. It is an injustice to the community that supports the Husbandman that the name of the town is not connected with that of the paper, and thus give it a co-extensive notoriety, as notoriety nowadays is what does the desirable business for new towns in new countries.

THE municipal affairs of Fargo have been conducted in a deplorable manner, and that city is liable to be swamped under its weight of taxes. To show how that city has been run, the following extract from the Republican of the 31st ult. is annexed: "The municipal year is drawing to a close, and the statement of receipts and expenditures and financial condition of the city has not been made according to law, and it is safe to say none will be made. Thousands of dollars have been expended, for which the city bonds are issued, not a dollar of which was paid into the city treasury, and not a dollar of the money is accounted for on the books of the city."

THE Alexandria Herald makes a suggestion that should be recognized and adopted by the United States general land office. It is in reference to the hardships imposed upon settlers through the workings of the law which permits any party to file a contest against a quarter section and compel the claimant to undergo the trouble and expense of defending himself, when frequently there is nothing upon which to base a contest. The abuse of this privilege has frequently been brought to public notice, and the popular verdict is that a contestant who fails to establish his point should bear all the expense, even to reimbursing the other party for time lost.

IT would seem to a stranger that a little personal difference existed between the editors of the Helena Herald and the Independent. One is led to this belief by such items as the following, clipped from the Independent of the 23d inst.: "The boss bilk of the Herald confesses with some confusion to a personal knowledge of one Lothario outside of the city council. From the anxiety manifested by the Herald to secure protection against 'libertines from the country,' we had rather inferred that its editor had a personal interest in the matter. Bribery, however, is the least of his vices, and in comparison with his known sins of omission and commission, it might almost be accounted as one of his virtues.

Yankton Press, 25: "About 8:30 o'clock last evening the little building used as an office at S. N. Foyler's wood yard was fired by an incendiary and but for the timely dircovery of the blaze a serious conflagration might have ensued. Mr. Foylers' yard is full of dry wood and some of it is close to his office. The incendiary tore a few boards off the outside of the building, saturated the opening with kerosene and applied the match. Almost as soon as the fire showed itself it was extinguished and no alarm was sounded. This incendiary work is becoming rather too monotonous for comfort. There is to-day a decided disposition to run down the fire-bug, and if he is caught, nobody in this community will care to insure him against damage. Thus far his efforts have resulted only in slight loss, but it is the danger of a destructive conflagration that disturbs the people."

YANKTON Herald 15th inst.. "Rev. S. D. Hinman, in his libel suit against Bishop Hare for defamation of character, on trial in New York, testified that when Miss Kirbach was found in his room at night he first knew of her presence by feeling some one take hold of his wrist while in bed, when he screamed out lustily and brought his sister upon the scene. How fortunate that a resolute woman was within hearing distance to fly to the protection of Mr. Hinman and save him from a nameless outrage at the hands or person of the insidious Miss Kirbach! This testimony must strengthen the already well founded conviction in the minds of the public hereabouts who know Mr. Hinman, that in a room with a woman alone at night he is a screamer, and no mistake."

THE Brainerd Tribune, which has been investigating the impeachment of Judge Cox, of Minnesota, discovers that the disqualification of this unfortunate judge is more far reaching than has been generally supposed. He was debarred from holding any judicial office for three years. His unexpired term is for two years and a half, and the vacancy occasioned by his removal will be temporarily filled. The election of a judge to fill the full term of seven years will take place two years from next fall. Judge Cox will be disqualified at that time, and hence cannot appeal his case to the people. He is practically disposed of ten years instead of three. This was the purpose of the judgement and three years was selected because it seemed less harsh, but it was well understood the exclusion was for ten. This little circumstance shows the spirit of the prosecution.

THE Dillon (M. T.) Tribune has the following item which the TRIBUNE doesn't want to believe, if it did have to: "A wild cat, a few weeks ago, becoming brave, probably from the shortness of his mountain bill of fare, ventured into the valley at Wm. Bryan's place on the Big Hole and selected a fine lamb from the flock. Mr. Bryan was attracted by the unusual noise of his dog, and going to learn the cause, found a large mountain cat devouring the lamb, a proceeding which the dog was vainly trying to prevent, while a three year old son of Mr. Byran's was tightly gripping the tail of the cat urging the dog to greater exertions. The ravenous beast continued his repast, paying little attention to the child or dog. Mr. Bryan rescued the child from its perilous position and dispatched the cat with his rifle. The cat was a very large one and the wonder is the child did not share the fate of the lamb."

Another Coal Vein Tapped.

The belief is becoming common that northwest Dakota is underlaid by a strata of coal. This article of fuel has been found in the Black Hills, in the Yellowstone valley, in the vicinity of Bismarck in the Mouse river region and now at Jamestown Thus on every side of Bismarck the black diamonds are found which insures cheap fuel for Bismarck for all time to come. The Alert of the 1st inst. says:

It leaked out yesterday that the parties who have been prospecting for coal on Pipestem near the railroad bridge had struck a vein and that it grew thicker as they advanced and that the quality of the coal was excellent, being superior to lignite and nearly equal to Pittsburg. In order to learn the full particulars of this discovery the Alert reporter visited the scene of operations and saw for himself what had been done It will be remembered that the opinion has often been expressed that there was coal in this section and that the indications along the Pipestem pointed strongly to its being in that vicinity. Accordingly a party with faith and money went to work and in the course of a few days by running a tunnel in to the hill unearthed this rich vein, as demonstrated the fact. The advantages to be derived from this rich strike cannot be estimated. The Alert was not able to ascertain who the owner of the land was upon which the coal was found Parties who desire to see for themselves can do so by going up the railroad track to the Pipestem bridge and then following the run up about twenty rod, or if they do not care to take so long a walk, specimens of coal are on exhibition at E. Emmer's saloon, where the coal is also being tested

A Gang Broken Up.

The bad men of eastern Montana, as is their custom in every section to make their headquarters in the latest located town, have been rendezvousing at Coulson. The Post of the 25th tells in the following paragraph of the raid on the gang, and the capture and flight of its members:

On Saturday last Deputy Marshal Jas. W. Hathaway arrived in town, and after staying a short time returned down the road accompanied by a gentleman whose countenance is more than memorable to the citizens of this vicinity. On Thursday Mr. Hathaway returned, and from him we learned that they had broken up a gang of horse thieves and robbers located two and one-half miles from Etchetah. Marshal Hathaway has been on the track for a long time and through the confession of Kit Trafton, an important witness and probably an accomplice, learned the names of the robbers and their whereabouts. A young man named Harry Minteer alias "Shang" was caught while Ed. Peck and Hen Hanson alias Hans Setre, supposed coadjutors have skipped. "Shang" was taken to Miles to answer before the United States commissioner to the charge of taking from the boot of the west bound coach on the night of the 18th of February a mail sack containing valuables. From the confession of Trafton it was learned that the above parties followed the coach and without the knowledge of the driver cut the sack off. The contents were then divided and the empty sack sunk in the Yellowstone.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing upon any portion of the sw ¼ of sec. 32, town 139 n, range 80 w,

Known as the Jackman Claim,

and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck.

JOHN J. JACKMAN

6ttd&w

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MORE PATENT WAR

SUITS BROUGHT AGAINST APPLEBY ET AL.

The McCormicks and Their Combination Claim to Own all Automatic Twine Binder Patents.

[Fargo Argus, March 28.]

There has been considerable talk for a day or two past among the machinery men and their customers in regard to the recent action of the McCormick folks and N. C. Thompson and Helen A. Gorham, of Rockford, Illinois, who, it seems, have combined together under an old patent of one Gorham who is said to be the first inventor of the twine binder.

THAT APPLEBY'S TWINE BINDER,

so-called, which is being used on other machines, which is an infringement on the original Gorham patent, and that this Illinois combination has brought suit against all manufacturers using twine binders, to compel them to pay a royalty or discontinue the use of the so-called Appleby twine binder or anything similar thereto in the future, alleging the same to be an infringement on the original Gorham patent.

C. H. McCormick is the well known first

INVENTOR OF THE HARVESTER

machine He made the first practical harvester ever put into a wheat field and continued to manufacture more extensively than any other corporation in the world. The McCormicks made twine binders, wire binders, iron mowers and self-rakers and have grown so immensely rich that now they are able to enter into a law suit that probably involves millions of money, for the purpose

OF TESTING THE QUESTION

of whether a man who obtains a patent from the United States government has any protection or not.

Among the more prominent machines that will be particularly affected by this action at law brought by McCormick is what is called the Minneapolis twine binder, a few of which were in use in the Red River valley last year. It is said they have some five thousand machines about ready to turn out for the harvest of 1882, all to be equipped with the so-called Appleby twine binder, the inventor of which is superintendent of their factory and personally inspects every detail in the construction of their machine. They claim that his reputation as a first class mechanic is unquestioned, and what passes under his inspection may be confidently relied upon.

Mrs Gorham is the wife of the alleged original patentee, Gorham, who is dead. Thompson is a relative of Mrs. Gorham and the

MCCORMICKS, ALWAYS KEEN

and shrewd, and ever on the alert to gather in everything of a valuable nature in connection with their business, long ago obtained an interest from Marquis L Gorham, of Rockford, soon after he had filed his caveat for the patent; and it is claimed by the combination that it owns, controls and should regulate all the patents relating to the automatic binding of the bundles of grain, and that any other twine binder now in use is only an imitation of Gorham's, and an infringement on the patent the combination owns, unless the right is granted by Gorham or the combination for its use. Besides the Minneapolis Harvester works, the Deering company of Chicago, the Champion Reaper company of Springfield, Ohio, and the Esterly Harvester company of Wisconsin, there are many others using twine binders under the

SO CALLED APPLEBY PATENT,

all of whom are to be proceeded against in like manner, as bills have been filed against the Minneapolis Harvester works already

Gen. M. D Leggett, of Ohio, at one time commissioner of patents, and accredited to be one of the ablest patent lawyers in the United States, is engaged, with other learned counsel, on behalf of the McCormick combination, and there is no doubt that every effort will be made to make the companies now using the twine binder without authority to cease operations and pay royalty on those already sold.

In these days of combinations and law suits, and expensive quarrels, it behooves the purchaser of harvester machines to select such as, when paid for, will be their own, and not be subject to a costly and expensive lawsuit, for the purpose of defending that which they supposed was their own by right of purchase: In many cases where the question came up in other patents, innocent purchasers of machines have been compelled to

PAY A ROYALTY BEFORE ALLOWED

to harvest their grain or work the machine they had bought and paid for, because of some alleged infringement which they could not possibly have known, and did not know until the courts compelled them to satisfy the monopoly that owned the rights.

No one can blame the McCormick combination—having put money into the patent—for wanting to prevent others from using it without pay. The law presupposes that a patent is issued for the purpose of protecting the inventor, and no matter how valuable the invention, if he could not dispose of it to capitalists it would be useless to him, and capital would scarcely be found to take hold of however valuable a patent unless the rights were secure.

It looks from a legal standpoint at present as though the

MC'CORMICK'S HAD EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

upon the twine binding patent relating to the automatic handling of bundles of grain, and this being the case, should not farmers be careful in purchasing automatic twine binding harvesters to secure those which they know to have legal and genuine existenee in the name of the parties manufacturing the machines?

The following dispatch to the Chicago Times shows that the McCormick representative has already commenced proceedings in Minneapolis against the Harvester works there, and should the court grant the orders prayed for it is possible those using that machine will be compelled to pay the royalty themselves or make some compromise. This is the dispatch:

ROYALTY RIGHTS.

St. Paul, Minn., March 23.—The visit of Mr. Charles Calahan, of Chicago, to this city and Minneapolis to-day was, it is understood, for the purpose of demanding of the Minneapolis Harvester works in the name of C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Norman C. Thompson and Helen A. Gorham, of Rockford, Illinois, a royalty of ten dollars upon each twine binding harvester that said company has made or will make. The claim is based upon the patents which, after several years of controversy in the patent office, were in 1880 granted to Marquis L. Gorham, of Rockford, and it is claimed by the parties who demand the royalty, that they own and control all the patents relating to the automatic binding of the bundles of grain. The Minneapolis Harvester works, the William Deering company, Chicago, the Champion Reaper company of Springfield, Ohio, the Esterly Harvester company of Whitewater, and all others that are using twine binders made under the Appleby patents are to be proceeded against by the parties controlling the Gorham patent. The attorneys who have been engaged by the McCormick faction are George Harding of Philadelphia, E. N. Dickerson of New York, M. D. Leggett of Cleveland, Ohio, and Parkinson & Parkinson, of Cincinnati.

A New Masonic Organization.

Missouri River Chapter No. 6, of Royal Arch Masons was organized last Saturday. This is the first organization of the kind in this section of the country. The following are the officers:

H. P.—A. C. Logan.
K.—Dr. A. T. Bigelow.
S.—John Satterland.
C. of H.—Dr. Chas. F. King.
P. S.—John S. Veeder.
R. A. C.—Wm. D. Smith.
G. M. 3d V.—Wm. Falconer.
G. M. 2d V.—Col. J. M. Bull.
G. M. 1st V.—John Skelton.
Sec. and Treas.—Carl T. Peterson.
Sen.—M. Eppinger.

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Beautifully illustrated and containing all the
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Of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvet and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.
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The Spring number will be ready about Mar. 15.
☞Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and state) when a sample copy will be sent you free of charge.
H. C. F. KOCH, & SON,
6th Ave and 102, 104, & 106 W. 20th Street, NEW YORK CITY. 40-52

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, Dakota, March 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 a. m. Friday, April 28, 1882, viz.:

Isabella Philleo.

widow of Hart B. Philleo, H. E. No. 204, made September 21, 1880, for the south-west quarter of section 32, township 140 north, range 72 west, and names the following as her witnesses, viz.: J. N. Brundage, A. A. Brundage, J. A. Coulter and Ed. Cronkheit, all of Kidder county, D. T., postoffice Dawson. JOHN A. REA, Register.
42-46

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 3, 1882.

Complaint has been entered at this office by Ethan A. Dawson, against William Lamb for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 100, dated may 1st, 1882, upon the n. w. ¼ sec. 26, tp. 138, r. 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: contestant alleging that said William Lamb has failed to comply with the requirements of timber culture law in not breaking five acres during the first year and in cultivating the same and breaking five acres more during the second year. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. J. A. REA,
40-44 Register.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL
Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.
The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00.
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BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.
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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Agents can make more money handling the "White" than any other. Address, for particulars,
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Plaintiff's Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF Burleigh, in District Court, Third Judicial district.

John A. McLean and Robert Macnider, copartners as McLean & Macnider, vs. Peter M. Eckford. Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 20th day of March, A. D., 1882, in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, at the court house in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, D. T., and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office on Main street in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory within thirty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaints within that time, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty cents, besides costs.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 10th day of March. JOHN E. CARLAND,
43-49 Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15, 1882, viz.:

Warren Fousen.

D. S. No. 418, made June 15, 1881, alleging settlement same day, for the southeast quarter section 4, township 139 north, range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: D. F. Allison, C. W. Watkins, Otto Johnson and Henry L. Wright, all of Kidder county, D. T., and postoffice Steele.
37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., January 24th, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Paul C. Laussen against Geo H. Stuart, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 71, dated July 24, 1878, upon the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, section 20, township 139 north, range 71 west, in Kidder county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that he has not broken or cultivated any portion of said land since date of entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Plaintiff's Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, IN DISTRICT Court, County of Burleigh, ss., in Third Judicial district court.

Geo. W. Sweet, plaintiff; John W. Plummer, defendant. Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to John W. Plummer, defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was this day filed with the clerk of the district court for said county and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber, at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from date of the service of this summons, upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 1st day of February, 1882. DAVID STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck, D. T.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., March 17, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob C. Peterson against Michael Leo for abandoning his homestead entry No. 221, dated November 15, 1880, upon the north-west quarter of section 22, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of May, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
w42-46 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver

PRICES OF LOTS

IN THE NEW TOWN OF

STEELE,

County Seat Kidder County.

Prices Good Until May 1.

This new town was laid out in August last, and already over 300 lots have been sold. The reason of this is that Steele is the most important point between Jamestown and Bismarck, it being about half way between the two points, and the center of one of the best farming sections in North Dakota. It was at Steele that the largest yield of No. 1 hard wheat ever raised was harvested. Building contracts already let for the spring of 1882 insures to the new town a boom unprecedented in the growth of any other town along the line of the North Pacific. The following prices of lots are good only till May 1st, 1882:

$10 LOTS.

Block 6, Lots 15 to 18 inclusive.
" 7, " 3, 10, 15, 22 and 23.
" 8, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 28, " 7 to 11 inclusive.
" 21, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 22, " 14, 15 and 22.

$15 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 2 to 9 inclusive.
" 1, " 17, and 19 to 23 inclusive.
" 4, " 22 and 23.
" 5, " 2, 3 and 4, and 15 to 23 inclusive.
" 6, " 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 7, " 1 and 24.
" 8, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 9, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 15, " 15 to 17 inclusive.
" 21, " 19 and 23.
" 22, " 11, 13 and 23.
" 23, " 14 to 21 inclusive.
" 28, " 2 to 6 inclusive, 12 and 14 to 21 inclusive.

$20 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 1, 10, 11 and 24.
" 2, " 2 to 10 inclusive, and 19 to 23 inclusive.
Block 3, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive, and 17 to 23 inclusive.
Block 4, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive, and 24.
" 5, " 1, 14 and 24.
" 6, " 1.
" 9, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 10, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 14, " 21 to 23 inclusive,
" 15, " 14 and 18.
" 20, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 21, " 15 to 17 inclusive, and 24.
" 22, " 3, 12 and 24.
" 23, " 13 and 22.
" 25, " 8 to 11 inclusive.
" 26, " 5 to 11 inclusive, and 14 to 19 inclusive.
Block 27, Lots 5 to 11 inclusive, and 14 to 20 inclusive.
Block 28, Lots 1, 13 and 22.

$25 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 1, 11, 16 and 24.
" 3, " 1, 9, 16 and 24.
" 4, " 1, and 9.
" 5, " 13.
" 8, " 11 to 16 inclusive.
" 9, " 5.
" 10, " 20 and 24.
" 14, " 20 and 24.
" 15, " 13.
" 19, " 22.
" 20, " 15, 16, 19 and 23.
" 21, " 6 to 11 inclusive and 14 and 18.
" 22, " 2.
" 23, " 23.
" 25, " 12.
" 26, " 4, 12, 13 and 20.
" 27, " 3, 4, 12, 13 and 21.
" 28, " 23.

$30 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 12 and 15.
" 3, " 10 and 15.
" 4, " 10 and 13.
" 10, " 3, 4 and 19.
" 11, " 21 and 22.
" 14, " 19.
" 15, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive and 21 and 22.
" 17, " 15 and 16.
" 19, " 23.
" 20, " 14, 17 and 24.
" 21, " 5, 12 and 13.
" 22, " 1.
" 23, " 24.
" 25, " 4.
" 26, " 3 and 21.
" 27, " 2 and 22.
" 28, " 24.

$35 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 14.
" 3, " 11 and 14.
" 4, " 11.
" 8, " 9 and 18.
" 10, " 2.
" 11, " 20 and 23.
" 13, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 15, " 19 and 24.
" 16, " 13, 18, 20 and 23.
" 17, " 14 and 17.
" 19, " 24.
" 21, " 4.
" 23, " 2 to 12 inclusive.
" 25, " 3, 13 to 21 inclusive
" 26, " 2 and 22.
" 27, " 1 and 23.

$40 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 13.
" 3, " 12 and 13.
" 4, " 12.
" 8, " 8.
" 9, " 13 to 16 inclusive.
" 10, " 1.
" 11, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 13, " 20 and 24.
" 15, " 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 16, " 19 and 24.
" 17, " 13 and 18.
" 18, " 16.
" 21, " 3.
" 25, " 2.
" 26, " 1 and 23.
" 27, " 24.

$45 LOTS.

Block 8, Lot 7.
" 9, " 12 and 17.
" 11, " 2 and 5.
" 13, " 19.
" 15, " 1 and 9.
" 17, " 20 and 23.
" 18, " 17.
" 21, " 2.

$50 LOTS.

Block 9, Lots 11 and 18.
" 12, " 17.
" 15, " 10.
" 17, " 19 and 24.
" 20, " 6 to 11 inclusive.
" 21, " 1.
" 26, " 24.

$55 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 10.
" 15 " 11.
" 20 " 5 and 12.

$60 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 9.
" 14 " 8 to 14 inclusive.
" 15 " 12.
" 16 " 2 to 10 inclusive.
" 20 " 4.

$65 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 8.
" 13 " 10, 11 and 12.
" 17, " 10.
" 14 " 7.
" 16 " 1 and 11.
" 18 " 5 and 8.
" 19 " 7 to 10 inclusive.
" 20 " 3.

$70 LOTS.

Block 10, Lot 18.
" 16 " 12.
" 19 " 2 and 11.
" 20 " 2.

$75 LOTS.

Block 11, Lot 18.
" 17 " 11.
" 18 " 12.
" 19 " 12.
" 20 " 1.

The above lots are in the market at this date, but are being sold rapidly. Send for plats and pick out the lots you want immediately if you want to "catch on" to the spring boom. Address

STEELE & JEWELL,
Bismarck, D. T.

Feb. 26, 1882.

Garden Seeds!
Nursery Trees
Catalogues Free.

Grass Seeds!
Names Wanted.
Flower Seeds!
WYMAN ELLIOTT,
34-8 City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

Proposals Wanted for Breaking.

Proposals are wanted for breaking 50 acres in section 10, town 141, range 80. Must be plowed in time to put in oats this year. Call on or address J. A. REA.
41-43 Register Land Office.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county, D. T. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate belonging to Mary, Christiana, Alice, Katherina and Clara Rosina Fox, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Fox, guardian of the above named minors representing among other things that his said wards are seized of certain real estate therein described, and that it is necessary that the same be sold for the purpose of paying debts and investing the balance of the proceeds in more productive property, and praying for license to sell the same.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on the 11th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the next of kin of said wards, and to all persons interested, by the publication of this order for three successive weeks before the day of such hearing in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE, a paper printed in said county, or by a service of this order personally on all persons interested at least fourteen days before the day fixed for the hearing of said petition.

(SEAL) E. N. COREY,
Judge of Probate.

Dated March 7th, 1882.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner.
41-44

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid	$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid	3.00
Six " "	5.00
One year, "	10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published erery Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

DAILY.

TRANSIENT:—Display, $1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY:—$5.00 per inch first month; $3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards, (three lines or less), $4.00 first month; $1.00 per month thereafter; $15 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpariel type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week, without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

WEEKLY.

YEARLY:—Display, one-half of daily rates: if in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.

The above rates are for the run of the paper.

THE GUNTOWN RACKET.

The enemies of Gen. Sturgis are very apt to get the old man on the hip this time. A Washington telegram of the 1st inst. says another spicy document in the form of a "petition for grievances" was laid before congress that day. It is signed by several citizens of Donovan, Ill., and was presented by Representative Payson. The paper is in printed form, evidently intended for general circulation for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the men who may desire to assist in this undertaking. It is a formidable petition of allegations against Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, the governor of the soldiers' home at Washington. The petitioners ask for his removal from the position he now holds and that his conduct at the Guntown expedition in Mississippi in 1864 be investigated, "so that the records of that wretched affair may be corrected." besides affording some very interesting reading. The following extracts convey a fair idea of the text of the petition:

What now stands as the official history of the battle at Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown) is a mass of misrepresentations, which exonorates Gen. Sturgis, and places the responsibility for the terrible defeat upon brave officers and men who then, as before and after, performed their duty as good and true patriots. * * * Several Guntown survivors who are members of the present congress will take the initiative in the matter, and will endeavor to remove from the reputations of the regiments so uselessly sacrificed at Guntown, the stain which should rest entirely on the commander, whose cowardice and incompetency caused the disaster. * * * * Your attention is also called to the fact that while the terrible calamity was passed over in silence many reverses of much less magnitude received the attention of the committee on the conduct of the war. * * * * We respectfully represent and declare that the disaster at Guntown and all its terrible consequences were attributable to and caused solely by the drunkenness, cowardice and gross incompetency of S. D. Sturgis, commander of the said expedition. * * * * Immediately after his return to Memphis Gen. Sturgis was required to appear before a court of inquiry convened by Gen C. C. Washburn, commanding the department of West Tennessee, which court, after carefully investigating Gen. Sturgis' conduct as commander of said expedition, found him guilty of drunkenness, cowardice, gross incompetency, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. This wording of the court was subsequently, in some way and by some person or officer, we know not how or by whom, suppressed. * * * * We forbear to point other instances of Gen. Sturgis' conduct during the war of the rebellion. We believe nothing to his credit can be found. * * * * We will prove by overwhelming sworn testimony, if we shall be offered an opportunity, the truth of the charges herein made. * * * * In the name of justice and humanity, in the name of 3,000 brave men who were by his drunkenness, cowardice and incompetency, and by these alone, transferred to rebel prison pens to starve and to die, we ask his removal, etc.

THE New York Sun has fallen in with the democrats in their war on Dakota's division and admission, and revives the old charge against Senator Windom as an argument against the admission of the southern half of our territory. It says: "When Mr. Windom was re elected to the senate without opposition by the declination of his predecessor, Mr. Edgerton, to be a candidate against him, Windom made it his first business to see that Edgerton was well repaid. He procured Edgerton's nomination for chief justice of Dakota and it was said at the time that Edgerton was willing to take this office because he was assured that Dakota would be admitted as a state this session, and that, with administration help, he could be returned to the senate. A part of the zeal that some senators display is said to be due to the desire not only to make the republican majority in the senate secure, but also to have Mr. Edgerton back among them. The democratic members of both the house and the senate have now come to an understanding that will secure united action on this bill. When it gets back to the senate and into the house it will be fought step by step, and as the republicans seem now determined to put it throught it is not unlikely that a contest may be waged over it that will greatly prolong the session. The democrats believe that the people will support them in the position that new states are to be received only after it is certain that their prosperity has been such as to warrant a release from territorial jurisdiction, and their population is sufficient at least to equal the ratio of representation for one member of the lower house."

GET OFF THE RESERVATIONS.

The following communication from the secretary of the interior was transmitted by President Arthur to the senate. It will be of interest to the people in this section where Indian reservations abound. Some might think it in some way related to the Mouse river region, but by no construction can it be made to fit that case, as that land is not embraced in a reservation. The most that is claimed is that it is unceded Indian territory:

Trespasses upon Indian lands are of constant occurrence. Persons are daily entering upon Indian reservations in violation of law, under various pretexts, and having once gained a foothold and made some improvement or opened mines. When the attention of the department is called to the matter, and when they are removed or about to be removed make the fact of their entrance and labor the basis of a claim to congress at its next session for the right to retain possession of what they have in reality wrongfully gained. These trespasses frequently cause difficulties with the Indians, and sometimes result in bloodshed and open war. The existing law imposes no penalty beyond removal for the first unlawful entrance, and a fine not exceeding $1,000 for the second offense. In the most cases the imposition of a fine amounts to nothing in consequence of the inability of the offender to pay it. The bill in question inflicts a penalty of not more than $500 and imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense, not more than $1,000 nor less than $500, and imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years nor less than one year but exempts all immigrants or travelers peacefully traveling through Indian lands, tribal reservations or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, without committing any willful trespass or injury to persons or people.

The Election Yesterday.

The election in Bismarck Tuesday for city officers passed off very quietly, and the Peoples' Ticket, known as the "Board of Trade Ticket," was successful. Every man on it was elected by a good round majority. In fact this ticket, by the judicious management of the men who got it up and staid with it until the last ballot was counted, had the other beaten the day before election. They stampeded the democratic ticket at their convention Monday afternoon by absorbing it, and the City Ticket, which was placed in the field Monday night, was of irregular birth, in that it was made up on the streets without the sanction of any organized body. A good deal of hard and earnest work was done for the City Ticket, but it was doomed, the friends of the Board of Trade Ticket were too thoroughly organized to be "downed." The vote was very light, but a little more than half as large as that polled at the municipal election a year ago. This was owing to the fact that everybody is engaged in booming, and but few found time to work, or even go to the polls to "exercise the prerogatives of a freeman." The TRIBUNE is exceedingly well pleased with the result of the election. The following is the vote by wards, the names of the candidates on the Board of Trade ticket appearing first:

CANDIDATES	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Total Vote	Majority
Mayor—					
J. W. Raymond	100	52	80	223	65
R. B. Mason	88	56	25	169	....
Justice—					
Joseph Hare	99	76	87	262	125
A. D. Pratt	87	32	18	137	....
City Marshal—					
John Waldron	178	186	105	389	389
City Treasurer—					
Geo. E. Reed	86	57	68	211	26
W. A. Falconer	98	51	36	185	....
City Clerk—					
Wm. Woods	103	75	83	261	128
E. O. Bostwick	79	32	22	133	....
Aldermen—					
O. S. Goff	102	....	....	....	....
J. S. Veeder	98	....	....	....	....
Pat Leo	89	....	....	....	....
Austin Fogan	78	....	....	....	....
Hugh McDonald	....	99	....	....	....
Jas. A. Emmons	....	98	....	....	....
L. N. Griffin	....	....	81	....	....
H. P. Bogue	....	....	83	....	....
J. W. Proctor	....	....	16	....	....
W. D. Smith	....	....	15	....	....

SOME of our territorial contemporaries are agitating the holding of an editorial convention during the coming summer. It has been suggested that the pow-wow be held at Deadwood, while the Yankton Press favors Huron as the place. In the opinion of the writer Deadwood should be selected. It would be a rare treat to the editors to visit that picturesque and rich mineral center.

NEWS COMMENTS.

PINKEYE is abating in the upper Missouri river valley in Montana. Its short visit caused the death of many horses.

HERMAN CLARK, says the Miles City Journal, has secured the contract for the entire mountain division of the North Pacific, exclusive of tunnelling, and will soon commence sub-letting.

FORT BENTON Record, 23: "A prize fight occurred last night in a saloon in town for a purse of $5. One short round was fought, one of the combatants having been knocked over a stove and out of time before the battle was fairly begun."

IT is reported from Montana that Herman Clark, the railroad builder, has aspirations to represent that territory in congress. The TRIBUNE knows no reason why Mr. Clark would not make just such a delegate as Montana needs. He possesses all the elements of a successful manager, and that's what makes a good congressman.

THE Monthly Monitor, a new religious periodical, has been started at Grand Forks. The TRIBUNE was favored with two copies of the initial number. This can be attributed only to the Sunday sermons regularly indulged in by the TRIBUNE whenever its pious editor is in town. The Monitor evidently regards the TRIBUNE as a powerful co-worker in the vineyard.

THE Fargo Argus is too big for one town, and consequently has spread itself over the river and taken in Moorhead, in Minnesota. Thus is presented the ridiculous spectacle of one country newspaper ambitious to cover two towns, a big territory and a big state. The Moorhead News could perpetrate a neat burlesque by inserting the name of Fargo in its date line. We wonder it don't do it, just for fun.

FARGO and Jamestown are making a still hunt to secure the seat of government for North Dakota, as soon as the division bill is passed. This will be accomplished through the first governor. In view of the geographical location of Bismarck, and its bright future, its superior climate and other material advantages, the TRIBUNE has no fears but that Bismarck will be selected if the proper efforts are put forth, and the new governor should be a man of good judgment.

THE Deadwood juries are giving the citizens of that country a succession of surprises. It was confidently believed that Crow Dog would be acquitted, or found guilty in about the fourth degree, but he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and has already been sentenced to be hung on the 11th of May. An old man named Dundon murdered his wife last fall by mashing her head with an ax. Every one expected to see him get the full limit of the law, but he was let off with a light sentence.

THE Deadwood Times, we learn, came out yesterday morning as a morning paper. The Times has been eccentric in this respect. It was first issued as an evening paper, when it had the entire Black Hills field to itself. In a couple of years it changed to a morning paper and took the lead in Deadwood journalism; then all at once it assumed the evening field again and dropped back into a second place. Now it will make another struggle to regain the prestige it lost by the change. Success to it.

HELENA, Montana, is looking up again. The Independent says: "Sunday was a sort of banner day for rowdyism and drunkenness. Several teams, driven by drunken men, whizzed down Broadway and narrowly escaped running into buildings at the foot of that street; while the inebriated horsemen dashed up and down Main street to the great annoyance and danger of pedestrians. Such proceedings were not tolerated even before Helena was incorporated, and was provided with its retinue of officials and policemen."

IT is said that Crow Dog, the murderer of old Spotted Tail, smiled when Judge Moody pronounced the sentence of death to be executed upon him May 11th. It strains a white man's philosophy considerably to laugh when he is beaten in even a little trick. In view of this fact it is hard to imagine the great strain on an Indian's philosophy (who rarely ever smiles, except perhaps when he is about to brain a defenceless woman or child) to laugh at the announcement of his death sentence. It must have been a horrible graveyard grin that lit up Crow Dog's face.

IN a letter to the secretary of the interior, Agent Armstrong, of the Crow Indians in Montana, says the rumors of trouble among his wards are without foundation. He admits, however, as buffalo and other game are growing scarcer every year, and other natural sources of Indian supplies are becoming exhausted, a crisis is at hand, perhaps, which will involve a complete change in the habits and life of the Indian. They cannot be expected to make the change in a day, Armstrong says, and they should not be allowed to become too hungry, and should be treated with consideration.

JUDGE MOODY, of the Black Hills district, has been giving the newspapers of the Hills another excoriation. The judge indulges in this character of amusement about once a year, but he always gets the worst of it. The journals there all turn in and retaliate. There is a great unanimity among the Hills papers in returning Judge Moody left-handed compliments. Even the judge's son, when he conducted the Deadwood Evening Press, recognizing the injustice of the "old man's" tirade against the local press, turned in and gave his dad such broadsides as to extort broad smiles from the community.

DEADWOOD Times, 30th ult.: "The Times of yesterday published the account of a press dispatch (and also gave the dispatch) setting forth that United States District Attorney Campbell had failed to return an indictment into court which had been found against John B. Furay by the grand jury. Since the publication as above mentioned we have learned enough to convince us that the statement is correct; that the grand jury did return or find a true bill and gave the papers to Mr. Campbell, with instructions to draw up a bill of indictment, and that gentleman took the papers and has never reported them or made use of them."

NORTH Dakota Capitol: "Dakota supplies all wants. The greatest wheat country in the world, possessing mines of gold and silver of priceless value and seemingly inexhaustible, with vast coal fields lying beneath her surface, furnishing fuel to the millions who are now coming within her borders, she now divulges to the world the secret that beneath her lie great wells of petroleum. A party of Central City men went out a few days ago, located a well and struck it rich. There is much joy in that part of the territory. With oil, coal and ores of many kinds, why may not Dakota soon become a great manufacturing state?"

A SPECIAL telegram from the Coal Banks to the Benton Record says of Big Bear and his followers, the band that Major Klein is after, and who is now trying to get to the south side of the Missouri river: "For the benefit of your readers, it may be well to state that Big Bear is a non-treaty Indian from over the border. It was his band that stopped the Canadian surveyors some few years ago, since which time he has been considered a rebel in the northwest. His warriors are considered the most desperate horse thieves in Montana, and if a quick check is not placed on their stealing propensities southeastern Montana will be set afoot."

THE proof that the mineral wealth of the Black Hills has not yet been uncovered is accumulating every day. The mines on the Homestake belt are the only ones in anywise developed, and their developments do not penetrate to exceed 350 feet in depth. Yet they are all bonanzas. The latest from that belt is embraced in the following item from the Deadwood Pioneer of the 31st ult.: "A strike of ore that goes $500 to the ton has been made in the Homestake. It has been an open secret that as the drifts have been extended south the ore has been getting richer. The Homestake and the Hills will revive the product of California in its best days."

FRANCIS CASSIDY, who was pardoned out of the Montana penitentiary on condition that he would not drink any more (he killed a chinaman while under the influence of the rosy) got drunk before he left Helena, and was at once sent back to serve out his term. "This is the second instance in Montana," says the Independent, "where the conditions of the pardon were violated and the pardoned man sent back to the penitentiary to serve out his sentence. The first case occurred several years ago. The condition was that the man who was pardoned should quit gambling. Within a few weeks he was found at the gaming table and was immediately arrested and returned to the penitentiary."

THE Vermillion Republican is agitating the question of uniform assessments. It truthfully says: "It is one of the most important questions immediately before us. Land in our county, on the Union county line is put in at $4 an acre, and across the line in Union for $2. This is only a single example. Why is it that our statute is ignored by all assessors? Does the law in the case mean anything? If our statutes are of no account let us all know it! The law says that all property shall be assessed for its cash value. Let it be done in all the counties of Dakota, and justice will be done them all. As it is, there is no justice in the assessment of the territory, nor in any of her counties."

RIVER Press: "We rise to challenge Montana or the world to a fishing contest, and Jacob Hoover, of Utica, is the man we would counsel our friends to bet on. As an evidence of his abilities in this direction we will state that a few weeks ago he went out for a little pastime, and in half a day caught 283 trout, and fish didn't bite very good either. This, however, is only an average exploit in the piscatorial line for Mr. Hoover, and if anybody wants to make it an object he can make the record much better. But besides fishing and prospecting Mr. Hoover has indulged in a little hunting the past winter, and yesterday sold $493 worth of elk and deer hides, which is only about half of the lot he has taken during the season. He is a rustler after game, and no mistake."

YANKTON Press, 1: "It is a fact most creditable to the financial management of Territorial Treasurer McVay that there are now no unpaid territorial warrants outstanding, the last one having been cashed on the 25th of March. The treasurer now has $33,490.76 of territorial funds in his possession. Of course this exhibit does not include the indebtedness for insane asylum and penitentiary purposes, which is provided for by territorial bonds. Mr. McVay, in his capacity as treasurer, has made it a special part of his duty to draw in all warrants and cash them and thus stop the interest. The excellent financial condition of Dakota is a matter of general congratulation and reflects great credit on the treasurer of the territory and the financial officers of the various counties. It shows, as a general thing, prompt payment of taxes and faithful application of public funds."

THE American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above, and in the territories there has been an increase.

A SHORT time ago the TRIBUNE said that there were one hundred papers in Dakota. Since then it has received half dozen new ones from different sections of the territory, each one declaring its single purpose to be to labor honestly and industriously for the development of the section in which it was printed, which, of course, was the "richest agricultural section that the sun ever shone upon." This kind of buncombe is good enough to pour into the ears of the old grangers of the section in which the new papers are born, but it is too attenuated for old journalistic sinners. It would be refreshing to read an honest salutatory in some one of the new newspaper ventures in Dakota. We like to see "sand," and would be pleased to read a salutatory declaring that "this journal is started for the purpose of making money by all the tricks of the profession." Conscientious country newspapering means an empty stomach and barefooted children, and a man who will indulge in it should be prosecuted for cruelty to his family.

As Others See Us.

The following extract from a letter written by a stranger, is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and Fargo, and the practices of her citizens are not presented in an enviable light:

"BISMARCK, D. T, March 13.—Sitting in the office of the principal hotel of the city and glancing at the numerous guests who throng the house, I cannot but express my surprise at the class of people who are either already located here or come with the intention of becoming citizens. In none of the states can a more enterprising class be found than I have seen in this immediate section, new as it is.

But commencing my letter by a description of the people at Bismarck is like beginning a story at the middle and telling it both ways, and as I want to explain why I came here, how I got here, and what I intend to do, perhaps it would be as well to go back to some reasonable starting place. * * * * * * A "land hunter's" ticket is furnished prospective settlers at a great reduction from regular rates, my ticket from St. Paul to Bismarck and return only costing $26, while the regular fare is $35.

My first stopping place after leaving St. Paul was at Fargo, a lively, pretty town just in the edge of Dakota. Here I remained over night and was carefully informed that the country a hundred miles west of Fargo was not worth having, and as for going on to Bismarck, such a thing should not be thought of. However, having my ticket, I persevered in my determination to go on, and right glad I am that I did so. At first sight the land around Fargo would impress one as being the very finest in the world, but a moment's thought would convince the looker-on, if he be a practical farmer, that the land is too low and level to stand a wet season, and the winter seasons are so cold that the damp atmosphere would be very hard on people who have not naturally strong constitutions. Moving from Fargo west toward Bismarck, the country becomes more rolling, the air is dryer and warmer. Approaching Bismarck, one finds the soil and climate especially adapted for wheat raising, though here and there poor spots can be seen, which every land buyer should be capable of avoiding. When you have a good piece of land in this country, you may depend upon it, it is A. No. 1, and not to be excelled in the world. * * * * * Wood is plenty along the Missouri river, and coal—not so good as ours, is worth $4.50 per ton.

As I started out to say in the beginning, the people of this country are of the very best class. They are intelligent, hospitable and kind. They will assist any good man to get a comfortable home, and treat him kindly. The beautiful city of Bismarck is so well supplied with all the necessary adjuncts of a thriving, go-ahead place that I must reserve it and further review of the country for another letter, though if any of my fellow readers of the News wish especial information in regard to Bismarck and its surroundings, I would refer them to the DAILY TRIBUNE, the postmaster, or to either of the two banks.

O. T. ANDERSON.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MOUSE RIVER.

Ex-Mayor Hackett and Party, Who Were Thought to Have Perished in the Late Blizzard,

Turn Up All Right—Deep Snows in the Valley of the Mouse Detained Them.

A Full and Valuable Report of the Trip Made by Mr. Hackett to the

Botineau County, D. T. (Boundary Line), March 12, 1882.—M. H. Jewell, vice president Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba railroad company: Sir—I have the honor of submitting to you the following report:

I sent you a brief dispatch from Dog Den mountain, and as I stated in that I found an easy pass through those ranges of hills. I reached Villard on the 24th inst. The country from the Dog Den to Villard is somewhat rolling, and beautifully watered with lakes and streams. Their banks are well timbered with ash and white birch. Wintering river runs through this valley, and heads to the southeast in the Coteaus, running northwest and emptying into the Mouse river at the big bend. This valley is large, commencing at the 10th guide meridian, and running northwest to the Woody mountains. It is from 30 to 40 miles wide, with a fertile soil of black loam with clay subsoil. Thousands of homesteads can be located here.

I have discovered the source of James river, and will note it in this report for the benefit of Dakota geography. The stream rises on the north side of the Dog Den mountains, and only 40 miles from the Missouri river. It is formed from many springs oozing out from the base of those mountains. I followed its course ten miles, and am satisfied it is no other than the head of James river. Its course from here is due east. I have taken my course from Villard a little east of north to this point on the boundary line, crossing the Mouse at right angles twice, the last time six miles below Little Medicine lodge. I find it to be the most beautiful country the sun ever shone on. A level prairie, stretching away as far as the eye can reach with the exception of Turtle Mountain; here in front of me on the east, the country, rolling to the Mouse, is dotted with lakes and small groves of timber, and tall grasses of every variety.

I spent two days on the west side of Turtle mountain, and have examined its water and timber to some extent. It is the heaviest timbered region in Dakota, not excepting the pine-clad peaks of the Black Hills. The varieties of timber growing on Turtle mountain are of a valuable kind, as follows: ash, oak, some elm, but the greatest portion quaking asp, a species of poplar or whitewood. The trees grow tall and thrifty, and from two to three feet in thickness. This timber will be valuable to Dakota and the northwest for cabinet work. This timber is very much needed in the growing northwest, and it is a prize worth worth contending for. Turtle mountain seems to be very extensive, and looks to an observer somewhat like the Black Hills, and no doubt contains minerals. A fine stream flows down across the west side, taking its course for the Mouse river. It is called Willow river. There are some fine water-powers on this stream, and in the near future it will be dotted with sawmills, cutting the timber from the mountain for eastern and southern markets. The Mouse river valley is larger than the Red river valley of the north, is better watered and timbered, and better adapted to stock raising. A railroad from Bismarck can be built on the proposed route at a comparatively trifling cost. No heavy grade to overcome, nothing but the level and fertile prairie to run over. Ties can be procured in quantities sufficient along its line to tie the road bed.

A word to the merchants and capitalists of Bismarck, and that is, invest your surplus cash in this road. It will pay 99 cents on the dollar. Open this great gateway of commerce to your doors. Think of your geographical location. Situated on the greatest navigable stream on this continent, crossed at your city by the great transcontinental railway, the North Pacific. The construction of the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Manitoba road will be a competing line with the whole western system of transportation. Grain can be shipped over that line from Winnipeg to Bismarck thence loaded on steamboats and run to the gulf by river, and from there to all parts of Europe. Is this not more practicable than the Hudson Bay route? The Mouse river is settled up to the line on the Manitoba side, and I am informed that some families have come on this side of the line and have made permanent settlements. They are now as near Bismarck as they are to their own capitol.

I will start to-morrow and cross the mountain to the half-breed settlement on the east side of the line, and will forward you this report. E. HACKETT.

Turtle Mountain, D. T., March 16

Mr. Jewell—As I stated to you in the above report that I would start next day for Turtle mountain, I wish to inform you that I have accomplished the journey after four days of hard traveling. I intended to cross the southern range, but could not do so on account of the heavy snow that has fallen lately, and I was compelled to go around the south side of the mountain on an untraveled road. Some sixty miles to the half-breed settlement on the east side of the mountain. Myself and party struck the settlement about 4 o'clock in the evening, both stock and men pretty well fatigued from hunger and exposure. The grass was covered with snow rendering it impossible for stock to procure any feed. When first we struck the settlement or village, we were saluted with the howling of about fifty half-starved dogs. The village is scattered over some three or four hundred acres, the building, or dwellings consist of small log huts, and the balance are of the tepee style, made of skins and on the whole has a dilapidated appearance. Each family has a patch of about an acre under cultivation which comprises their farms. I was met by the chief at once and he wanted to know my business and was surprised to see a party of white men in his country at this time of the year. I told him I was instructed to go to his village and have a talk with the chief, to find out their condition, etc. He kindly invited me in his tapee. The name of this chief is "Black Bear" and talks broken English. He is not a full blooded Indian. I entered the lodge, two Indian woman seemed to be the only occupants. After the pipe was handed round, supper was ordered and was got ten up on short notice, consisting of Mouse river fish, hard bread and coffee. I asked him if he was the head chief of the Turtle mountain band of Chippewas. He answered no, the head chief he said lived at Woody Mountain, on the other side of the line. I asked why he did not live there with his tribe. He said the chief became disgusted here with his people and would not live with them. He also stated that the chief at Woody Mountain held the papers from the president for these lands. I asked him how they proposed to dispose of these lands, and learned that the half-breeds wanted a reservation sixty miles long and fifty miles wide, and a certain sum of money to the chiefs. I told him that I did not believe the government would give a reservation to half-breeds, but that they could take a hundred and sixty acres, the same as a white man, under the homestead and pre-emption law, he answered and said that the half-breeds should have a reservation as the white men had all the money. I asked him what he thought about going to the White Earth reservation, and he said they would not go anywhere until they got pay for their lands, and then they could go where they pleased. This ended the conversation for the evening, and he kindly procured us a lodge for the night. During my stay I had looked the matter over carefully, and I find not a full-blooded Chippewa in this tribe, called the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas. They are nothing but a renegade set of half-breeds from the various tribes of northern and Canadian Indians. There is not over two hundred and fifty souls all told in this so-called band of Turtle Mountain Indians. They are settled here in this remote part of our territory on the boundary line. They are the outfit that have been furnishing Sitting Bull and his band of cut throats and murderers with ammunition and guns, during all our frontier troubles, and now they are perched on this mountain, on the boundary line, ready to jump from one side or the other as the case may be; and after all this they have the cheek to ask the government for a reservation sixty miles wide and fifty long, the best lands of Dakota. There is a small trading store here kept by a man named Bruce, from Pembina. His goods are all shipped over the line, and I should judge the duties are not looked after. There is a large flouring mill twenty miles north of here on the Manitoba side, on a branch of the Pembina river. The country east from here seems to be somewhat broken, but is well watered and timbered. The mountain is forty miles wide at the line and is a solid body of heavy timber. It would be safe to say there is ten thousand square miles of timbered country here in North Dakota. Timber enough to supply two generations. People do not know the wealth that is to be found here. Very little of it is known to the outside world. Eighteen months ago it would not have been safe for a white man to put his foot on this soil, but since the surrender of Sitting Bull the white man can travel with perfect safety. I will start for Villard in a day or two, as soon as our stock has recuperated a little. From Villard I will proceed to Bismarck at once. I will be there in time to assist those that wish to seek homes in the Mouse river valley. Bismarck will be the great outfitting point. Goods and supplies can be bought cheaper at Bismarck than at any other point on the line of the North Pacific railroad. People will ask why is it so. I will answer: Bismarck has a great competing line of steamboat navigation; the great Missouri river. Boats that load at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis, need not break bulk until they reach the port at Bismarck. From Bismarck to Villard it is one hundred miles. A mail route will be established about the 1st of April. Donald Stevenson informed me that he would put on a freight line as soon as the spring opens. ED. HACKETT.

Ex-Mayor Hackett's Return.

The anxiety regarding the fate of ex-Mayor Hackett's party of Mouse river explorers is happily over. Mr. Hackett and several members of his party returned Tuesday. Had he remained away another day several parties would have started out in search of him. Col. Thompson had already asked Gen. Terry to send out a party of soldiers from Stevenson, and quite a number of our citizens were preparing to go in quest of them. It was deep snow that caused their detention at Villard. Mr. Hackett, who will remain at Bismarck in order to lead an expedition from here to Mouse river on May 1st, is more than ever infatuated with that rich agricultural valley. The party during their snow blockade was not at all idle, but were busy in making improvements. Several new houses were built in Villard and on adjacent claims.

River News.

Capt. Wm. R. Massie opened the season of navigation for the year 1882 on the upper Missouri. He brought the Black Hills down from Painted Woods, arriving at the Bismarck levee yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Quite a number of small wagers, principally drinks, had been laid on the several steamers above putting in the first appearance. Capt. Tom Mariner, of the Eclipse, was the favorite, as the boys all know his detestation of steamboating on shore, but since Capt. Massie rounded to Capt. Mariner's friends console themselves by declaring that he never takes chances when there is nothing in them, otherwise he would have been on hand with his craft.

As Capt. Massie passed the steamers at Rock Haven he noticed some of them in a bad way. The Gen. Meade, Nellie Peck and Peninah were high and dry. The Peninah is reported three feet out of water. The Nellie Peck is next below the Peninah, and she is propped up on the bank about two feet above the current. The Gen. Meade is in about the same fix, and all are getting higher every minute as the water is falling rapidly. During the running of the heavy ice day before yesterday it was packed under the boats so firmly that when the water receded it held them up on their perch. When the ice melts they will all tumble into the channel, which runs a few feet distant. Whether they will live through the jump remains to be seen. The probabilities are they will suffer. Their condition is attributed to carelessness. There was, it is claimed, nothing in shape—none had steam up nor a spar that could be used. The TRIBUNE knows nothing of the truth of this statement. It simply reiterates the assertions of steamboat men who were discussing the situation last evening. The three stranded boats belong to the Peck line, known as the Northwestern Transportation company. The Peninah is in charge of the government—she was confiscated last fall. Capt. Carpenter, who has charge of the Peck company's general office during Col. O'Connor's absence, was seen last night by the TRIBUNE's embassador. He discredited the report and assured the writer that Sheriff McKenzie had received a telegram from Crait Hamilton, saying that the boats were all right. But as Phil Snyder, mate on the Black Hills, corroborates Capt. Massie's statement, and in view of the fact that Sheriff McKenzie's dispatch was received in the morning, and as the river went down about four feet during the day, the TRIBUNE cannot, as a newspaper, suppress the statement of Capt. Massie, as it was requested to do. It would be injustice to its patrons and the reading public generally.

The Eclipse and the Batchelor, which are harbored some distance above the Meade and Peninah, are all safe. The other boats in the vicinity of the stranded crafts are also reported as safe.

Capt. R. R. Abrams, assisted by Edward L. Abrams who arrived last evening, will have charge of the steam ferry Undine. The gentlemen mentioned in yesterday morning's issue were only engaged to bring the boat from her winter harbor to the Bismarck levee. It is thought the Undine will be making her regular trips to-day. The ice will run out sufficiently during the night to warrant her to take to the current.

Col. O'Connor, general agent for the Peck line of steamers, who telegraphed the TRIBUNE from Chicago, of the departure of the Far West for Benton from Sioux City on the 15th of the present month, and the departure of the Neliie Peck and Gen. Meade on or about the same date from Bismarck, for the same destination, added a postscript to his telegram to the effect that he would be here during the early part of next week. Com. Maratta will be here about the same time and then we may expect to see things boom in the river transportation business.

The steamer Key West, Joe Todd, master, and Wm. Perkins, clerk, left Yankton for Benton on the 5th inst., day before yesterday. She is the first boat to clear from Yankton for the upper waters. The Key West has been made whole in all her parts and comfortable in all her appointments and is ready for a season full of business.

A signal service dispatch from Fort Stevenson yesterday reports the river as having fallen three feet the night before last, leaving huge quantities of ice lying on the banks.

It is Maj. Kirk's opinion that the shipment of government freight by steamers this season, to points in Montana, will be less than half the amount transported last year. The posts in the Yellowstone region that were supplied by steamers last summer will be accommodated by the North Pacific this season, and other posts in southwestern Montana will get their freights by way of the Utah & Northern railrord. The hundreds of tons of building material that were shipped up river for the construction of Forts Maginnis and Assinnaboine will drop out of the tonage this year. The loss in government transportation, however, will be made up in private freights. The camps in the Maginnis mineral region will require thousands of tons of transportation during the coming summer, while last season there was but very little demand on the boats from that quarter.

The sale of the steamer Peninah has been again postponed. This time to May 30th.

A Fort Benton correspondent says the Missouri river, since the ice went out, has been lower than the "oldest inhabitant" remembers to have seen it.

The Big Horn is billed to leave Yankton for Benton on April 8, and the Rosebud on April 11.

Sioux City Journal, 2d: "Considerable sensation was caused in steamboat circles yesterday by the news that the government carrying contract for the work below Bismarck had been awarded to S. B. Coulson of Yankton. According to the figures of the river men who attended the letting of contracts at St. Paul, this contract would go to John H. Charles, of this city. Gen. Meyers, chief quartermaster at St. Paul, also figured it that way, but somewhere east the figures went the other way. The Coulson bid was 40 cents per 100 pounds, per 100 miles. The Charles bid varied on different distances, but was considered lower than any competitor." The man who figures last, figures best and that's the man Com. Coulson looks after. Do you savvy, Mr. Journal man?

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

The French assembly has adjourned till May 2.

Many Wisconsin towns are badly scourged with small-pox.

Carl Schroeder hung himself yesterday at Manitowoc, Wis.

Horace Stone & Co., Boston boot and shoe dealers, have failed.

Judge Patton, of the supreme bench of West Virginia is dead.

The Catholic school at Eau Claire, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Garibaldi took no part in the Sicilian vespers celebration at Palermo.

Secretary Folger is spoken of as a candidate for governor of New York.

Three Russian soldiers murdered a Jewish family of nine persons at Sjubras.

John J. Piatt, the Cincinnati poet, will be nominated soon as consul to Cork.

The remains of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt were buried in a Hartford cemetery.

Senator Logan, whose health is very poor, is going to the Hot Springs to get relief.

D. B. Searles, of St. Cloud, has been nominated for U. S. attorney for Minnesota.

The household effects of the late Jesse James are to be sold to the highest bidder.

Prince Bismarck is in a bad way again, and his physicians recommend a long rest.

A young man named Homer Stone was stoned to death yesterday in a fight at Pueblo.

The outstanding bonds of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad amount to $19,000,000.

A Chicago clothing firm has engaged Sergeant Mason as clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year.

The president does not agree with the opinion of Gen. Swaim, in Sergt. Mason's case.

The Illinois legislature memorializes congress for an appropriation for the Hennepin canal.

Work has begun on the new Chicago chamber of commerce, near the Grand Pacific hotel.

It is rumored that Minister Lowell is to be succeeded shortly by Gov. Cornell of New York.

The bill establishing a branch mint at St. Louis is ordered favorably reported to the house.

The court of the queen's bench orders Bradlaugh to pay a fine of £500 for illegal voting.

Gen. Ward Barnett, a veteran of the Mexican war is lying ill and destitute in Washington.

The doctors of Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee are having a convention at Memphis.

Members of the "seamen's union," of Chicago will toil hereafter for $2 a day and nothing less.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, yesterday opened the international art exhibition at Vienna.

Wm. MacArthur, sugar merchant of Greenock, England, has failed with liabilities of $80,000.

The senate has rejected the nomination of James G. Watmaugh to be paymaster general of the navy.

The Massachusetts legislature has passed a law permitting women to practice as attorneys at law.

The firm of Dryall & Co., which lately failed, was heavily indebted to the Boston boot and shoe trade.

Truman Dunham, president of the Cleveland linseed oil works, was caught in some machinery and killed.

Thos. Casey, a Leadville book-keeper, has skipped, and his accounts are found to be several thousands short.

The revenue officers on trial at Charleston, S. C., for the murder of Amos Ladd have been declared not guilty.

E. M. Buchanan has been suspended from the Chicago board of trade for "peculiar practices" in clover seed.

John McKenzie, the brakeman who was injured some time ago near Jamestown, died Thursday morning in Fargo.

The war between the Cincinnati typographical union and the Commercial is about to be amicably terminated.

Chas. O'Connor, of Indianapolis, asks the supreme court to appoint a receiver for the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad.

Burglars robbed the postoffice at Mexia, Texas, Tuesday night, and attempted, unsuccessfully, to burn the building.

At Bluffton, Minn., Wm. Christie killed P. R. Strewn, and buried the body in a swamp. The murderer is at large.

A London cablegram says Lorillard's Iroquois and Aranza have been scratched from all engagements in the spring meeting,

The Rev. E. H. Pilcher, a prominent Michigan preacher, received a paralytic stroke yesterday which will prove fatal.

Gov. Tuttle, of Arizona, asks an appropriation from congress of $150,000 to pay the expense of killing off ruffians in that state.

Two hundred and fifty arrests have been made at Barcelona, including several parties who were encouraging revolutionary schemes.

"Billy the Kid" has been sentenced at Albany to five years imprisonment for grand larceny, and to one year for escaping from prison.

Sara Bernhart and a Greek gentleman named Damata were married a few days since in a little church in the interior of Wales.

Pat Dolan, the Mollie Maguire who killed Maurice Healey, has been sentenced, at Uniontown, Pa., to eleven years in the penitentiary.

A bill appropriating $175,000 for a public building at Minneapolis has passed both houses and only wants the president's signature to be a law.

Gov. Hubbard has appointed H. D. Baldwin, of Redwood Falls, to be judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Minnesota, vice Judge Cox, impeached.

Dr. A. A. Ames, the democratic nominee for mayor of Minneapolis, defeated Chas. M. Loring, republican, by nearly 1,800 majority. A heavy vote was polled.

At Holly, Mich., Fred Slocum, editor of the Advertiser, was whipped by Ed. Lacy for publishing articles derogatory to the character of the latter's family.

The decision of Gen. Swaim that Mason was convicted on insufficient evidence has been reversed by the secretary of war acting under an opinion of the attorney general.

Judge Harrigan, of Memphis, orders bills of indictment to be prepared against the mate and captain of the watch of the steamer Golden City, for involuntary manslaughter.

The editors and proof-readers who took the places of the striking compositors of the New York World have returned to their regular duties, the cases being filled by new men.

The monument recently erected at Tappan, on the Hudson, by Cyrus W. Field to the memory of the British spy Andre, was blown to atoms Monday by indignant citizens.

Just as they intended to ask an increase of pay the 1,500 hands in the Harmony mills at Cohoes, N. Y., are notified that their wages will be reduced 10 per cent. A strike may follow.

The notorious Dick Little, one of the Jesse James gang of robbers, has surrendered at Kansas City, and made a confession which it is thought will result in the capture of the rest of the outlaws.

During a trial in the criminal court at Chicago, the fact was developed that one Shepard, a juror had been bribed, and counsel on both sides refused to continue the case. Shepard was arrested.

Chairman Hubbell, of the national republican committee, has information showing that there will be no split in the republican party of Pennsylvania and New York, as the democrats have hoped.

Guiteau continues his abuse of Scoville. The latter is trying to get Guiteau's sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The assassin has sold the suit he wore when he murdered Garfield to a circus proprietor.

Representative Knight, of Hocking county, and Representative Black, of Cleveland, are the members of the Ohio legislature against whom the evidence of bribe-taking is found to be strongest by the investigating committee.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies!
You will use it if your wise.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city. 23-52

Why let your horses suffer with cuts, wounds, galls, scratches, and cracked heel, when you can readily cure them by the use of Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve. It will cure any case of scratches, speed cracks, or cracked heel, and is the onty preparation that will bring the hair in its natural color. Veterinary surgeons recommend it. Small cans, 50 cents. Large cans, $1. Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

For Sale.

A small farm, fine land, one third under cultivation; good house, full set of out buildings, teams, farming implements, cows, poultry and seed grain; one and one-half miles from Ft. Lincoln.

Worth $1,300; can be bought for $800 of

CARPENTER & CARY,
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EXCHANGE.

I have always on hand a large amount of live eastern property, both city and country, to exchange for good lands in Dakota. JAMES W. CLARK,
44-44 **Syracuse, N. Y.**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC

They Despise Teller.

SALT LAKE, April 1.—The county convention for the appointment of delegates to the coming constitutional convention are being held. Only Mormonists are being selected. The convention meets April 10th, just as the spring conference closes.

The Gentiles do not like the appointment of Teller to the interior department. Of all the departments, it has the most to do with Utah. The Tribune says: "During the past three months, after the Mormon situation was fully laid before the country, and after thirty years of defiance of the laws in Utah, Senator Teller has said that in his judgment there was nothing here to call for the interference of the government. That Governor Murray's act in refusing to give an election certificate to Cannon was an outrage, and that if he was president he would cut off his official head without a day's delay. And Teller is not from a distant state, where he might never have taken the trouble to investigate the M rmon question, but his home is just beyond our borders in Colorado, where there have been some exhibitions of Mormon ways and means already. Teller knows all about Mormon theocracy, and cannot help but know that Mormonism is a mere political machine. It strikes us that in securing Teller instead of Sargent the country has not struck a bonanza."

Fort Lincoln Excited.

FT. LINCOLN, March 31.—[Special.]—Early this morning the school teacher, upon entering the chapel, found the safe belonging to Mr. Cannon, postmaster, in the back room of the chapel. It had been broken open and checks, drafts, postage stamps, etc., were scattered promiscuously around. He immediately reported the matter, and an effort was made to discover the manner in which the robbery was committed. The postoffice bore no marks of violence, and the theory of the robbery is that the office was entered with a skeleton key and the safe (an iron chest such as express messengers usually carry) was carried out and taken to the chapel, where the audacious burglars proceeded to demolish it and secure the booty. How the robbers accomplished their crime without detection is particularly strange, as there was a sentinel passing within twenty feet of the building, and three men sleeping in the rooms adjoining. Mr. Cannon lost about $1,200 in currency, and several soldiers lost from $50 to $200, which they had put in the safe for safe keeping. There is no clue to the criminals. Great excitement prevails.

The Ill-Starred "Golden City."

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The coroner's jury who have been holding an inquest for the past two days on the remains of a woman found floating in the water near the wreck of the Golden City, returned a verdict this afternoon to the effect that she came to her death by violent means, to-wit: By inhaling flaming fire on the steamer Golden City on the morning of March 30. That said fire was caused by Wash Smith (colored) handling a lamp, setting fire to a lot of jute then and there stored in a room, and said jute was not covered as it should have been to avert an accident by fire. That stored with the jute was a lot of tar and oil barrels. That the manner in which said jute, tar barrels and oil barrels were carried, and the absence of proper coverings, and the absence of special orders in regard to the carrying of lamps through the boat, evince the most positive criminal carelessness on the part of the mate and other officers of said boat, whose duty it was to look after the loading and management of the boat in such a way as not to endanger human life.

Terrible Disaster on the Ohio.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—The steamer Golden City, while approaching the wharf, was discovered to be on fire. The current was very swift, and the boat, loaded with passengers, and wrapped in flames, was swept past the wharf and down the stream, finally sinking. Twenty-five or thirty lives are thought to be lost, but the number cannot be known exactly, as the boat's passenger list is destroyed. A diver visited the wreck, but could do nothing on account of the current, which is running very strong. The boat lies in twenty-five feet of water. She was valued at $54,000 and was insured for $30,000. The fire was started by a watchman, who set fire to a quantity of jute amidships.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 31.—Mrs. L. E. Kountz and her three children and Nannie Campbell, lost on the Golden City, left here to spend the summer in Cook County, Ohio. Captain Kountz, her husband, only learned the news this evening on the arrival of his boat from the upper river. The shock made him delirious, and he is now in the care of physicians.

Gladstone on Coercion.

LONDON, March 30.—The house of commons to-day was crowded, and Gladstone was warmly cheered.

Callan, "Ireland," asked whether the declaration in the recent speech by Courtney that the Irish should be permitted to legislate for themselves was an expression of the government, or whether the government intended to resort to stricter measures of coercion.

Gladstone answered that Courtney's speech contained explanatory reference to the country and government, which reference Callan suppressed. But the speech of Courtney did not go the country as an exponent of the views of the government. The question of the extension of the coercion act would be considered when the time arrived. The act would not expire until the end of September.

The Canadian Visitors.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—At a meeting of the Canadian excursionists held on board the train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad on Thursday, March 30, 1882, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That the Canadian visitors en route to Winnipeg, and who are now enjoying the hospitality of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in traveling over their road, at their invitation, to St. Paul, desire to and do hereby offer to General Manager S. S. Merrill, Esq., and the officers of the company, their sincere thanks for the privileges so accorded, and to testify to their high appreciation of the arrangements made in their behalf by Mr. C. S. Eddy, the courteous commercial agent of the company at Chicago, and L. B. Beardsley, superintendent of sleeping cars, for the full information cheerfully accorded by them to officers of the excursion as well as to other members thereof.

Miles City, Coulson and Maginnis.

MILES CITY, April 3.—[Special.]—Bids for building Custer county court house were opened to-day. There were three bids—Klambeck of Deadwood, $35,000; M. G. Maples of Miles City, $35,600, and Jos. Leighton of St. Paul, $39,990. The first two bids were conditional, and not in accordance with the plans and specifiations. Therefore the contract will probably be awarded to Leighton. The building will be similar to that of Bozeman, M. T., and Bismarck, D. T.

Application for the first National bank of Miles City has been made by Jos. Leighton and the bank will be running as such after June 1st.

The weather is very warm. The thermometer rising as high as 70 and 80 degrees every day. About fifty men are now here en route to Maginnis. Parties just in from that section confirm the report of good digging and plenty of gold. A wagon road is now surveyed from this point.

Messrs. Westbrook and Halm, of the large land and townsite syndicate which recently purchased the Clark fork bottom and townsite of Coulson, have sold nearly the entire townsite, aggregating about $150,000. The name has been changed to Billings, in honor of the former president of the North Pacific, who is heavily interested in the scheme. There is a grand rush to the new town.

North Carolina Politics.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 30.—At a convention of colored men in Goldsboro, composed of 300 delegates from all the heavy negro counties of the state, resolutions were adopted to the effect "that while we do not favor the abandonment of any of the principles of the republican party, and while we endorse the administration, we hail with pleasure the unmistakable evidence of a liberal movement in North Carolina, and we will support such liberal men who may have heretofore acted with the democratic party, and who are willing to bury the dead past in an earnest effort to build up the state and guarantee to all equal rights and privileges."

A Kick at John Bull.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A committee waited on Gen. Grant to-day in connection with the mass meeting to be held Monday evening to protest against the action of the British government in imprisoning American citizens without trial. The general expressed regret at not being able to attend, but said: "I authorize you to say that I stand by my message of 1869, and that if I were president I would protect the rights of all American citizens in foreign lands, whether native or naturalized, and if arrested and charged with a violation of law in any land, I would demand for them an immediate trial."

The President and the Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The president announced at the close of the cabinet session to-day that a special session would be held Monday, when the Chinese bill will be disposed of. Wednesday is the last day the president can hold the bill. Senator Miller of California, and Jones, of Nevada, called on the president after the cabinet meeting. Both are sure there will be no veto. Others who visited the president think the bill will be returned to congress with the request that the twenty year clause be reduced to ten years, when he will sign it.

Accident on the C., M. & St. P.

RED WING, Minn., April 3.—Last night the north-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was wrecked about six miles east of Red Wing, two coaches and two sleepers jumwing the track. The coaches are right side up but the sleepers are lying on their side. No one was killed but one man was badly injured, but it is thought not seriously. A child was also slightly injured, which is the extent of the casualties. It was caused by a broken wheel on a coach. Trains will be delayed until a track can be laid around the wreck.

A Train Wrecker Confesses.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—The confession of John Lacida, the train robber, is given to the press. It is the same as anticipated in a previous dispatch and inculpates the James boys, Miller, Little, Bigler, Cummings and Creed Chapman. There is some dispute between the county officials and Police Commissioner Craig, of this city. The latter are disposed to honor the parole given to Little, while the former declares that inasmuch as he has contradicted some of his statements, and may be playing false with the authorities, he should be arrested.

Dillon's Hard Fate.

LONDON, March 31.—In the commons to-day, Forster, in answer to a question, said he could not release Dillon on account of the state of his health, but the doors of the prison were open to Dillon if he would leave the kingdom. This reply was received with cries of "shame" from the home rulers. Forster added that the condition of Dillon's health at last accounts was satisfactory.

Fun on Wheels.

DAYTON, March 31.—A polo game on roller skates began this evening at the rink between the Star club of Chicago and the Gem City club of Dayton.

Big Blaze at Forest City.

LITTLE ROCK, March 31.—The Gazette's special from Forest City, Ark., 55 miles from Memphis on the Memphis & Little Rock road says: Fire broke out here this morning at 4 o'clock in the drug store of Hancock & Co., and before it could be checked it burned an entire block and a half. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for probably one-half.

Cattle Thieves Lynched.

PUEBLO, N. M., March 31.—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a body of men took W. T. Phebus and Jay McGrew, cattle thieves, from jail and hung them to a tree near by. The perpetrators are unknown, but are believed to be members of the cattle growers' protective association. The proceedings were conducted so quietly that the fact was not known until a late hour this morning.

Don't Believe in Powwows.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commissioner Price is quoted as saying: I think this is the last Indian powwow we shall have here while I am commissioner. It is perfect nonsense, their coming here. They don't know what they want when they start, and the longer they remain here the less they know: and it's only a waste of time and money.

A Question of Memory.

CHICAGO, April 4.—In regard to the denial by Gen. Grant that he made the statements declaring the pusillanimity of Gen. Rosencranz recently attributed to him by Thos. M. Nichol, of this city, Nichol publishes a card in the city papers reiterating his original assertions, giving the circumstances and substance of the conversation.

Saloon Murder in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 1.—Wm. Cornay and Frank France, while drinking in a saloon on Seventh street, to-night, became involved in a dispute which finally resulted in Cornay's cutting France four times in the breast, inflicting wounds which will prove fatal. Cornay was arrested.

The Waters Receding.

VICKSBURG, March 31.—The river has fallen two inches. There is a gradual fall in the river in all directions. Planters think that in the next two weeks the greater portion of the farming lands will be free of water in Yazoo and Deer Creek counties, and they are ordering their mules back.

The Bribery Investigators.

COLUMBUS, March 31.—The legislative committee having in charge the investigation of the alleged bribery of members has adjourned until Tuesday, but members of the committee will return Monday and begin the preparation of a report to be submitted to the house.

Lamson's Luck.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has received a cable dispatch from Minister Lowell announcing that in deference to the request of President Arthur a respite of a fortnight has been granted in the case of Dr. Lamsou, the imprisoned American.

Suicide Actuated by Shame.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—At New Albany, Ind., Robert Byson, a young man of respectable parentage, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head this morning, on account of being arrested on a very serious charge of attempting rape.

Victims of the Blizzard.

WATERTOWN, D. T., April 1.—F. Howe, an old settler of this county, was caught out in the big blizzard of a few days ago and frozen so badly that he cannot recover. A soldier who accompanied Mr. Howe was also fatally frozen.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, SS. In Probate Court in and for the county of Burleigh.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Leonard, deceased.

On filing the final account of L. N. Griffin, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Leonard, deceased, and on application of said L. N. Griffin for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of of the residue of said estate to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same, and it appearing that said estate is ready for distribution.

It is ordered that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a general term of said court to be held at the court house in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the first day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m of said day.

It is further ordered that upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by this court as aforesaid, the residue of said estate be by the further order of this court, assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of such account and of the assignment of the residue of said estate be given to all persons interested by publication of said notice for three successive weeks next before said day of hearing in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune, a paper printed and published in the county of Burleigh, and also by posting notice in three of the most public places of said county, a copy of said notice for the same period of time.

By the court.

E. N. COREY,
Judge of Probate.

Dated March 21, 1882.
JOHN E. CARLAND,
Attorney. 43-47

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health. Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings,

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere at $1 per bottle.

HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's.
Cleveland, O.

NOYES BROS & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts,
St. Paul, Minn.
w19-19

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ★ ACORN ★ STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price,

Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.
vol 9-33 y 1 eow

43d

Popular Monthly Drawidg of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION Co.

In the City of Louisville, on

Saturday, April 29, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st endered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

APRIL DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10 000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10 000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices 10 ea	10.000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10 000		
9 Prizes $300 ea. Approximation Prizes.			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " "			1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea, " "			900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve

Will cure Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Chaps, Chafes, Mange, Sores, Abscesses, Speed-Cracks, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Thrush, Rotting Frog, Inflammations and all Skin and Hoof Diseases, quicker than any other remedy known.

It will cure any case of Scratches, Speed Crack or Cracked Heel.

It keeps the frog and hoof soft and healthy, and will grow a new tough hoof in a short time.

It is cleansing and healing and is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Galls and Sores. AND BRING THE HAIR IN THE ORIGINAL COLOR. Unequaled for general stable use.

Pound cans, $1. Small cans, 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by

J. W. COLE & CO.,
Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

City Stables,

Fourth Street,

CONN MALLOY, PROPRIETOR.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Buggies, saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck D. T., March 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 12, 1882, viz.:

Hubbill M. Manley,

D. S. 436, filed August 30, 1881, and alleging settlement the same day for the southeast quarter, section 34, township 140, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: Leroy Clemons, Byron Murray, Geo. B. McClure and W. O Ward, all of Burleigh county. Postoffice, Bismarck, D. T.

40-44 JOHN A. REA, Register.

$25 TO $50 PER DaY

can easily be made by using the celebrated

Victor Well Auger and Rock Boring machinery.

in any part of the country.

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. They are operated by either man, horse or steam power, and bore very rapid. They range in size from three inch to four and one-half feet in diameter, and will bore to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone coal, slate, hard pan grauel, lava, builders' serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of wells in quick sanc. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. We contract for prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds o minerals; also for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse poweas, brick machines, mining tools portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds.

☞Good active agents wanted in every ceuntry in the world. Address

Western Machinery Supply Depot,
511 Walnut street, St. Louis. U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this. 13 1y

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER

THE LARGEST

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

In the Northwest.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens & Trimmings,

82 Jackson St.,

St. Paul Minn

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. *Michigan* grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the *Territories* than those grown farther South. We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by William Eades mortgagor, to Leo & Granberry, mortgagees, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1881, whereby said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees their heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to-wit: Lot number eighty-two (82) in Raymond's river addition to the city of Bismarck, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith given by the said Wm Eades to Leo & Granberry [illegible] sum of three hundred and eighty dollars payable seven months after date with twelve per cent interest until paid, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, D. T., on the 3rd day of March, 1881, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on page 256, that said mortgage and note was duly assigned by said Leo & Granberry to C. S. Weaver & Co. on the 4th day of May, 1881, and which assignment was duly recorded in the Register of Deeds office for Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 9th day of March, 1882, in Book "A" of Miscellaneous Records, on page 237.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-four cents ($432.34), together with twenty-five dollars attorneys fees allowed by said mortgage in case of its foreclosure, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T., or his deputy, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 29th day of April, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including attorneys fees aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated March 15th, 1882.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,
Assignees of Mortgage.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Att'ys for Assignees of Mortgage. 41-47

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., April 30, 1882, viz.:

Hugh McGarvey.

D. S. No. 170, filed June 19, 1878, alleging settlement same day for the north-east quarter section 6, township 137 north, range 79 west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John Valdron, Frank Donnelly, Daniel Manning and Charles A. Galloway, all of Burliegh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.

42-46 JOHN A. REA, Register.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE GOLD BOOM.

The Maginnis Mines.

One of the best features in the Maginnis region excitement is the faith that old prospectors from other camps throughout the country have in that district prospectors, the genuine, old fashioned kind, the sturdy old roosters who regard themselves thoroughly equipped for the season if they have a slab of bacon and a plug of tobacco, and an old pick, pan and shovel. In the early days of the Black Hills a new kind of prospector was developed. He was full of romance and had more money than sense. The editor of the Fort Benton Record evidently has seen this Black Hills development, as he describes him to a fraction. It costs all of $300, or more, to properly outfit him. He requires a thoroughbred horse, two pack animals, a mattress, six pairs of blankets, a feather pillow, dressing case with toilet soap and perfumery, a gold chronometer, magnifying glass, chemicals, library of scientific works, silk stockings, five gallans fourth proof brandy, two silver mounted revolvers and a needle gun, fishing tackle, half a dozen cheviot shirts, cameo sleeve buttons, studs, etc. And thus rigged he spins out the merry summer time prospecting along streams where fish bite the best, sinking holes only where trees cast a cooling shade, and always found waiting for the water to fall so as to ford the flood without wetting his feet. He returns in the fall without having discovered anything, of course, but knows just where to strike it next season.

None of this class has been noticed among the stampeders to the Maginnis region. Only the old timers are going there. The men who scale the mountains, swim rivers and delve and dig for months, happy as a stuffed goat, even though they should not strike a color in a month. Such prospectors are bound to develop the mineral worth of a mineral country: therefore the TRIBUNE says it augurs well for the Maginnis region that men of this peculiar kidney are going there.

The latest reports from the Maginnis region are encouraging. The Benton Record of the 20th ult. mentions the fact that two mine owners from Maginnis, named Hamilton and Kemper, were there on that date. The latter named is one of the owners of the Callar mine in the Maginnis camp, which gives such rich promises. These gentlemen report a constant influx of new comers into this mining region—from the Black Hills, the Yellowstone and elsewhere. When they left Madenville, Mr. Kaiser, of the firm of Borup & Kaiser, merchants at Junction, on the Yellowstone, was there, preparing to bring a stock of goods in, and other business men are on hand prospecting just as largely as the miners. They report very little loafing in the camp. Men are hard at work developing leads—some one hundred and fifty of which are already located. Money is likely to be plenty in any mining camp where idling is at a discount, and these Maginnis miners need fear not to trifle neither with time nor capital. They propose to show what they have, and that too, right away. Messrs. Kemper and Hamilton brought with them to Benton several fine specimens of ore.

The Maginnis fever, as the spring advances, is taking hold of many in this section. Alderman Berkleman left night before last for that camp. He did not intend to start so soon, but thinking that he might be detained by the breaking up of the river longer than he wished, started upon the date stated. There will be many others to follow upon the opening of navigation.

A Helena Herald correspondent at Maginnis says that the spring rush has already commenced in that direction, and that new arrivals are of daily occurrence in that camp. The new comers are in great part from the Black Hills, Glendive and Miles City. The correspondent adds: "People who contemplate trying their fortune here had better wait until next month. The snow is deep, prospecting is not possible so early in the year, and the labor demand is limited and at present fully supplied. The Choller silver mine, at a depth of 72 feet, shows an ore breach of 21 feet. The Montana Oro Cache mine recently had its blacksmith shop burned down, necessitating a temporary stoppage of work. The outlook for the camp is as promising as heretofore reported."

En Route to Maginnis.

The North Pacific railroad company, the officers of which are constant readers of the TRIBUNE, have become interested in Maginnis mineral region, and evidently by what has appeared in these columns, as the TRIBUNE has been the only paper in the land that has made a systematized effort to attract attention to the new rich section. The company has determined to go to work and develop the precious metal resources of the city, furnishing the public with reliable information regarding the merits of the region and then extend to all who desire to chance their fortunes in the new eldorado, cheap transportation thither. The company has sent Theo. Vosbergh, of the Black Hills, to examine and report on the mines. Mr. Vosbergh, who crossed the river at this point yesterday morning en route to Miles City, was accompanied by C. B. Fowler, a young artist from Milwaukee, who goes along to make sketches of the country, for publication in the pamphlet soon to be issued by the North Pacific on the resources of the Maginnis region. Mr. Vosbergh, during his tour of inspection, will locate the road from either the Yellowstone or Missouri river landing, when the North Pacific will at once put through tickets on sale in all the principal cities and railroad centres of the country. Immediately upon the location of the overland route from the river to the mines, Fred T. Evans, the gentleman who has the government freighting contracts in Dakota and Montana for the present year, will meet Mr. Vosbergh at Maginnis to arrange for putting on a line of coaches and freight trains for the accommodation of the stampeders, on the route selected.

Upon Mr. Vosbergh's arrival in Bismarck Friday evening, he called at the TRIBUNE office and received a full and lucid description of the routes from the Yellowstone and also from the Missouri river, and without a question he will adopt the route from Little Rocky Creek on the Missouri.

Mr. Vosbergh, who is an old Deadwood friend of the writer, promised to keep the TRIBUNE posted on all matters of interest during his trip.

Big Strike in Maginnis Region.

The Maginnis mines are beginning to attract universal attention in Montana and the western territories. The stampede is setting in strong from the Pacific coast and the Black Hills. But little of this influx is seen at Bismarck, as it is overland from the Hills and by the Utah and Northern from the Pacific states and territories. The rush from the east will soon begin to pour into Bismarck and up the Big Muddy by steamer. A reliable party at Glendive sends the TRIBUNE the following special telegram:

GLENDIVE, M. T.—[Special.]—A new discovery at Maidenville. Thirteen feet of quartz assaying enormously rich. Over twelve hundred men in the camp. Miners are coming in rapidly from Colorado, Montana and Washington territories and eastern states.

A Big Card for Bismarck.

Bismarck is to have a large first-class dairy or creamery farm. This is a fixed fact. Wm. Kemp, a large real estate owner at Winnipeg, has purchased the McLean & Macnider farm and will drive in a herd of 200 cows this season. Mr. Kemp, during a visit to Henry Suttle, an old Canadian friend and one of the pioneer farmers of Burleigh county, became so favorably impressed with this section that he began to look about for investments. The property referred to suited him and he bought it, paying $22.50 an acre for the entire 640 acres. The former owners are allowd to grow a crop on it this year while the new owner returns to Winnipeg to dispose of all his property in that bubble city preparatory to making his home on his new purchase. This farm is regarded as one of the best in Burleigh county. There are 420 acres under cultivation and the balance is meadow land. The entire 640 acres are enclosed with a good board fence. It is located near timber, and only about four miles from Bismarck. It has half a mile of Apple creek running through it and sports $2,000 worth of improvements. The bargain is considered a very good one for the purchaser. Mr. Macnider is of this opinion himself but he says that he sold the place because he is anxious to have men of larger means settle among us. Mr. Kemp's wealth is estimated between $100,000 and $200,000. It is settlers like him that give solidity to a new country. The first settlers who inhabit a new region are the pioneers. They open the way for capitalists. As soon as they prove the merits of a country they sell out and move on towards the border where they have more elbow room, and leave their old homes in the possession of men who can stock and beautify them. This is satisfactory to them and also to those who remain. The character of settlers now needed in Burleigh county are men who can buy out the original settlers and improve the lands; build large barns, comfortable and cozy buildings, import blooded stock and boom the country. These are the men this country needs now; it is old enough for them, and the TRIBUNE is pleased to be able to say they are coming in thick and fast. There is plenty of room for more.

A Squaw Murders Her Buck.

A young squaw murdered her buck, or husband, with an ax at the Standing Rock agency last Tuesday. The circumstances of the killing as they were yesterday gleaned from Billy Bruigher, Gen. Miles' noted scout, who had just arrived from the scene of the tragedy, are substantially these: The murdered buck and also the squaw, belonged to the hostile camp. They came into the agency headquarters last Monday in order to be on hand for the issue of beef, etc., which occurred on the following day. Monday night the Indian attended a dance, and during the excitement of the gyrations, and in presence of prettier faces he "threw his squaw away." The white man discards, abandons, or "shakes" his wife when he becomes tired of her, but the red man has a different mode. He calls it "throwing her away," and generally does it in some such public manner as above stated. While engaged in the dance he announced the fact that he then and there "threw her away," that anybody who wanted her could have her "without money and without price." This was a great disgrace to the woman, and the next day, while her heartless husband was bending over the carcass of a beef, she stealthily approached him with an ax in her hand and laid him out deader than a smelt—cutting his head wide open with two blows from the ax. When the TRIBUNE's informant left there the squaw was still running at large. In answer to the question as to what would be done with the murderess Bruigher said. "Oh, nothing, I guess, unless the whites interfere."

This is another instance demonstrating the fact that trouble, deep desperation, provoking affairs of the heart, and all the other disturbing elements of the mind are not exclusively borne by frontier journalists and the rich generally, but in the camp of the poor, untutored savage Cupid holds his sway so solidly as to goad the jilted to the commission of the greatest crime in the decalogue.

Nearly Starved on the Chase.

Billy Bruigher, the famous scout, is now at the Merchants en route to Poplar River Indian agency. He arrived in Bismarck from Standing Rock yesterday. During a conversation with him last evening the TRIBUNE learned that the large band of Indians who have been out on the chase at the head waters of Grand river, began to straggle back to the agency during the fore part of last week. They were in a deplorable condition—about half starved. There was no game in that region of country. The buffalo had all disappeared before the red nimrods reached the hunting grounds, and it was about all they could do to find small game sufficient to keep body and soul united until their return. The Indian's hunting days are about over in this country. There are still herds of buffalo to be encountered on the Little Missouri and in the Milk river valley, but in a few years they will be as scarce there as they are along the banana belt, especially in the former region, as that section is becoming too thickly populated with white grangers.

Bismarck to be a Railroad Centre.

A Sioux Falls correspondent writes that it is an open secret that the managers of the Rock Island system fully intend to occupy the region tributary to Sioux Falls by the extension of the Cedar Rapids & Northern road to that point, and beyond in the direction of Bismarck. The completion of the Bismarck bridge will no doubt cause many of the railroads which have already crossed the eastern boundaries of Dakota, and those reaching Dakotawards from the south and east, to change their contemplated course so as to tap the Missouri river at Bismarck, thus forming a connection through the roads to be constructed, with the Winnipeg system of iron highways. They also begin to realize the fact that the development of the mineral resources of the Maginnis region in eastern Montana is calculated to create a carrying trade by way of the upper Missouri river for eastern railroads connecting at Bismarck that is not to be disregarded. The unprecedented rapid settlement of the country in Dakota and Montana tributary to Bismarck, is attracting not only the seekers for new homes, but the builders of railroads, and in a few years Bismarck will be one of the railroad centres of the northwest.

The People of

DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. R'Y.

This route, through Albert Lea and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield - -	$1,361,948 00
Western, Toronto -	1,150,542 00
Firemen's Fund - -	811,673 00
Star of New York -	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	558,483 00
American Central -	550,296 00
	$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Bad Lands, BLACK HILLS and Upper Missouri. Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by F. JAY HAYNES, Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T. Catalogues free.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C. Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven and 80-100 dollars ($1,477 80-100) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. MCNAIR, Mortgagee.

Dated March 8th, 1882.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 40-46

YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

THROUGH

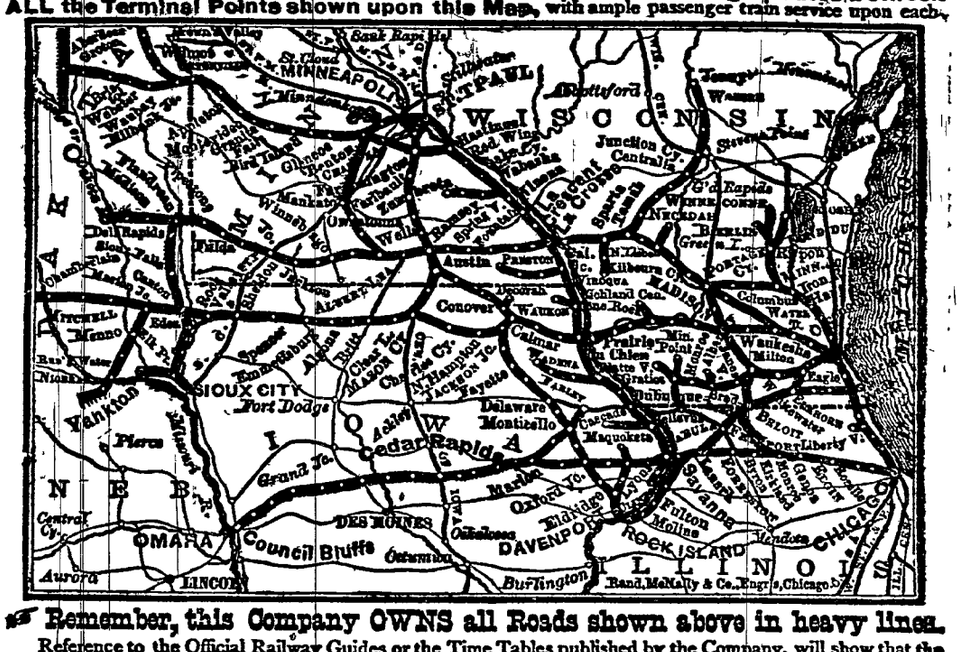
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA, OVER THE ROADS OF THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL R'Y CO.,

Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through unbroken lines owned by any one Company, Between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE,

Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines.

Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C., M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above.

ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world.

Its RAILROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence.

While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent.

Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodious Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt. J. H. PAGE, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agt

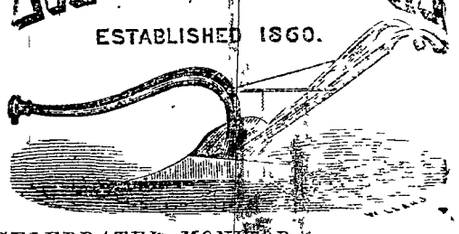
THE

MONITOR PLOW WORKS

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MONITOR

ESTABLISHED 1860.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED MONITOR

Plows, Breakers, Sulky Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators.

Having had twenty-one years' experience in making Plows and Breakers for the Northwest, and built up a trade second to none in rapid and substantial growth, we now take pleasure in announcing that we are greatly enlarging our capacity for 1882, and making substantial improvements in our facilities for supplying the best of goods at the lowest possible prices.

The Monitor Plow! We use only Solid Steel for Shares and Moldboards. No iron back or iron center steel in ours. The objection being that in grinding and polishing there is very little Steel left and plows cannot be durable.

THE MONITOR IS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT, SCOURS BEST, TURNS BEST, and is stronger and more durable than any other plow made.

THE MONITOR HAY RAKE.—Double coil, oil tempered teeth, adjustable lever, the largest and best wheels in use, best made and best finished rakes.

W. B. JACKSON, Secretary Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

S. Sunderland,

Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.

Taxidermist.

Heads or whole Carcasses mounted in the most scientific manner.

Corner Main and Third Streets.

BISMARCK AND STANDING ROCK

STAGE & EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.
Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. PEOPLES & Co., Bismarck, D. T.
JNO. THOMPSON & Co., Standing Rock.

A LADY wanted to take exclusive agency in Bismarck for our celebrated LACES etc. commission; steady work; no capital, but good endorsement; hundreds already working. Send for samples and terms.
40 43 J. B. HULING & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 7, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. R. Maze against Charles W. Murray, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 216, dated September 13, 1880 upon n. e. q. sec. 10, twp. 137, n. r. 79 w., in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles W. Murray, Jr., has not broken the five acres required by law, during the year ending September 13, 1881. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

J. A. REA, Register.
40-44

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

Come, gentle spring, etherial mildness come; we're ready for you.

Mrs. J. G. Pitts yesterday purchased through James A. Emmons the Cy. Thompson city property.

Good Friday services at the Episcopal church to-day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

The bass drummer in the opera house band is too ambitious. He wants to do all the playing himself and comes very near doing it.

From the pile of new dry goods boxes in front of Sig Hanauer's establishment one would naturally infer that he had received some new goods.

The funeral of D. J. Macnider, which took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Robt. Macnider, uncle of the deceased, was largely attended.

L. W. Sloan yesterday had some quick work done in putting up a house on his claim. Chas. Chamberlain cut the lumber and erected the lawful domicile in one day.

A petition numerously signed was in circulation yesterday, asking for the establishment of a river mail route during the present boating season between Bismarck and Fort Benton. It's a good scheme.

It looked like war times at the Merchants yesterday. A large squad of recruits who arrived the night before and camped out at The Point, on the banks of the raging old Muddy returned to the city yesterday, to await the running out of the ice.

Wm. Cannon, postmaster at Fort Lincoln, offers a reward of $150 for the return of the $1,000 in money and postage stamps stolen at that post on the night of March 30th. We reckon the wealth will not be returned as it would be a losing speculation in every sense.

Col. Bates from Poplar River Indian agency, who has been at the Merchants for the past month, awaiting the arrival of a dozen horses from Freeport, Ills., leaves for that agency to-day. His stock reached here safely, and are fine animals. They cost him in the corral at Bismarck $140 a piece.

Answer to Correspondents.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—Please put in the columns of your paper the length of the days in New York and the length of them here and oblige. J. W. F.

Bismarck, April 4, 1882.

Answer.—The days' length in New York is just 24 hours, and in Bismarck the day's length is precisely 1,440 minutes.

Killing a Grizzly in Bismarck.

T. W. Griffin killed a grizzly bear on the Sheridan house platform Tuesday forenoon. The animal which had escaped from its den, attempted to run the town, frightening women, children and b-a-d commercial runners from the east, who are never afraid of Indians, prairie bandits nor bears, until they get in sight of them. Bruin was hit in a fatal spot at the first shot and yielded up the ghost without a struggle. Had the shot not been so well directed we would, no doubt have been treated to an exhibition of a grizzly running amuck in Bismarck.

Postoffice at Villard.

A postal card received from G. G. Rhude, postmaster at Turtle Valley, under date of the 2d inst., addressed to the TRIBUNE, contains a bit of information of considerable importance to Bismarck and of vital interest to the settlers in the Mouse river region. It says: "Advertisements of March 1st, 1882, for carrying the mails in Dakota, have been received at this office, and among the routes advertised is a route from this office to Villard. The service is for once a week and return." This would seem to indicate that the postal department of our government did not regard the establishment of a town in the Mouse river valley as much of a crime, or else it would not have been so prompt in responding favorably to the petition for an office in that new town.

Will Increase His Herd.

Maj. Wm. Harmon goes to Minnesota this morning to buy a herd of 1,500 cattle. He now has in the neighborhood of 300 head near Bismarck and about 250 head in the Black Hills region. It is the major's purpose to give stock growing his attention in the future. A few years ago he began the business in a small way and becoming satisfied that there was something in it, if properly managed, has concluded to "hit it lick" on a big scale. By the 1st of June he expects to have $50,000 invested in the business. The stock which he will purchase during his absence will be shipped by rail to the Red river valley where they will be herded until the entire lot is collected when they will be driven through Bismarck to their range on the other side of the river. His herd will consist solely of American and thoroughbred cattle.

An Explanation Wanted.

The effort put forth by the citizens of Bismarck to open a competing line of freight transportation for the east by way of the Missouri river has caused the Milwaukee road, which taps the river at Chamberlain, to issue a circular giving rates to Fort Benton. The following paragraph was clipped from the Yankton Press of the 31st ult., but the TRIBUNE must confess that it does not under it, and is open for an elucidation of the proposition as it appears in the extract, which is as follows:

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company has issued circulars giving special rates on business via St. Paul, on freight from St. Paul to Fort Benton, arriving at Bismarck on or before July 10, 1882. All four classes $1.40 per hundred pounds, on powder (in iron magazines) $2.80 per hundred pounds; on furniture released, $2.85 per hundred pounds. From Bismarck to Fort Benton, cattle in car load lots, $15; one-half car load lots, $18; fancy stock, $25.

Bismarck's Artesian Well.

The letter printed below from Mr. Swan, will be encouraging news to those of our citizens who want pure water in abundance. It is an assurance that the same subterranean conditions exists at Bismarck as at Aberdeen where the greatest well in the west has been obtained at a depth of less than 1,000 feet. In his reply to the letter Mr. Bly requested Mr. Swan to secure a man to sink the well for the Bismarck Water company, and to use the wire freely at the expense of the company in hurrying up the business, as the Bismarck company is anxious to get to work:

ABERDEEN, March 28th.—E. H. Bly, Eeq., Bismarck, D. T.—DEAR SIR: I got snowbound and did not reach here until yesterday which is the cause of my not answering your message sooner. I am sorry to say I cannot do your work. You will therefore please get some other party. Our well here is a grand success. It flows 1000 gallons per minute and will raise over 100 feet above the ground. The water is as soft as rainwater and good for every purpose. I am going to make some further tests before I leave here and if it will be of any interest to you I will let you know the result. I have no doubt now whatever but that you will get a good flow at Bismarck. This company would not let me leave and that is the reason I had to abandon the idea of doing your work. Yours respectfully,

W. E. SWAN.

News Items from Mouse River.

The members of the Hackett Mouse river party and others who have recently settled in that coming bonanza valley, it will be seen from the extracts given below from a belated letter just received, have not been idle while snow bound in that region. The writer says:

I find that more new settlers have come to Villard and have made some fine locations. John Hoffman, an experienced brewer from Moorhead, Minn., has located a site for a brewery one mile north of town, on a beautiful spring that runs about fifty inches of water. Its source is about three hundred yards from the river. Mr. Hoffman says he can get a water-power on this spring to grind his malt and do all the pumping. Thomas McDonohoe, John King and Ben Gallentine have located two miles down the line from Villard and have made fine selections of timber and prairie. John Kelley has located west of town on the west side of the river, and in the near future this claim will be an addition to the town plat. Mike McLear and party have gone down to the half-breed fishing ground and are loading their wagons with fish for the Bismarck market. John Wallace, Jr., and Ed. Hackett, Jr., have cut and secured one hundred tons of ice and will be ready to supply all that may need ice during the coming season. Charles Tuman and partner have located claims in the vicinity of Wintering river; both claims are watered by springs. Stephen Welch has located at the mouth of Wintering river a valuable timber claim. There are hundreds of claims here to be had, with springs and good timber and grass on them. Those who are contemplating to come to Mouse river the coming spring should start as early as practicable and secure the best locations, as those that will get here early can raise good crops this season, such as potatoes, corn and all kinds of vegetables.

Important to Bismarck.

Gen. Manager Haupt and Superintendent Hobart visited the river landing yesterday to make arrangements for the construction of side tracks and other improvements for the accommodation of the river business of Bismarck. It was decided to locate the permanent warehouse immediately below the abutment of the bridge, where it will be fully protected against ice gorges, and where a permanent channel can always be depended upon. A track will be graded back of the warehouse and the levee sloped in front so as to facilitate transfers.

The above information was obtained from Gen. Haupt personally, and consequently it is absolutely reliable. The TRIBUNE is pleased to see the General manifesting the interest in Bismarck that he seemed to feel during his visit yesterday. The people of Bismarck have only the best interests of the North Pacific at heart, and will extend to that great company every favor in their power as long as they receive simple justice in return. Heretofore they have had ample grounds upon which to base protests against the treatment they have been subjected to. Their principal grievance now against the North Pacific railroad company is that the rate of freight from St. Paul to Mandan is the same as to Bismarck; thus giving Mandan, in the matter of shipping goods west, the advantage of the transfer. The merchants on that side of the river are charged nothing for the transferring of their goods, while our merchants are obliged to pay for the crossing of every ounce they ship to points on the extension, which is an item of great importance in favor of Mandan dealers, and an unjust discrimination against Bismarck shippers. The great bulk of western shipments is grain and feed, and this is the market for these articles, hence, every pound of freight transferred for our dealers goes to pay the gratuitous accommodations offered to Mandan business men, enabling them to undersell Bismarck houses the amount of the transfer charges. A people that would not protest against such an unjust deal, would be as spiritless as a herd of cattle and entitled to no more consideration. The TRIBUNE trusts that in a short time this matter may be satisfactorily adjusted.

Direct from Maginnis.

The arrival of Herman W. Higley at Miles City direct from the Maginnis Mines, caused the Yellowstone Journal to indulge in a flaming big scare head that looked more like an advertisement for a grocery store than anything else. The Journal's disfiguration of its news columns is to some extent pardonable owing to the feverish and "stampedish" character of the news divulged by the old prospector from the new camp. Mr. Higley says he never struck any such indications in all his experience. He has been there since the 6th of October last, and can speak from a knowledge of what he has seen. He has assays from the Montana lode which run $43.84 in silver and $781.20 in gold.

The Collar Silver Mine essay shows from $200 to $900.

The Florence Mine assay is $5,693.72 in silver and $12.90 in gold.

The Ellen two assays—the first assay $50.-32, the second $2,020.75. These leads are all in the Maginnis district.

A new discovery has just been made by J.R. Kemper, one of the oldest prospectors in the camp—that is fabulously rich: Mr. Higley had no assay of this mine, but has seen the assay which runs up into the thousands.

The War Eagle is a carbonate mine, and very valuable. Among other good mines mentioned were the Alpine, Black Bull, Mother Green, Junction, Belcher, Keystone, Comet, Kentucky Favorite, Golden Eagle, Eureka. Silver Star, &c.

Maidenville is now the leading camp in the district, and had, a few days since, not less than a dozen saloons, four stores, three restaurants, a good bakery, blacksmith shop, barber shop, livery stable, &c,

Mr. Gardner, representing Minnesota capitalists, was sent to the diggings to report. He was in the camp less than two weeks when he purchased for the company an interest in five or six leads contracted for 100,000 feet of lumber paying $500 cash in advance, to secure the lumber purchase, and skipped out for Chicago, where he bought a twenty. stamp silver mill, which is now in Bismarck, awaiting river transportation.

Sitting Up Nights.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Center, N. Y., writes she had been troubled with asthma for four years. Had to sit up night after night with it, and was ultimately cured by two bottles of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Sold by P., V. & Co.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered. I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated. Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.

D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D, 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.

Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal. Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed unti Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayott.

December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.

By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m., 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

Dated. Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43

The above sale is hereby postponed until May the 13th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX. C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal for the District of Montana.

By A. P. AYOTT, Deputy U. S. Marshal,

April 3rd, 1882.

Probate Notice,

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, s s. In Probate Court in and for Burleigh County.

In the matter of the estate of J. B. Bailey, deceased.

On filing the final account of D. I. Bailey, administrator of the estate of J. B. Bailey deceased, and on application of said D. I. Bailey for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same, and it appearing that said estate is ready for distribution, it is ordered that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a general term of said court to be held at the court house in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D, T., on the first day of May, 1882, at two o'clock p. m. of said day. It is further ordered that upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by the court as aforesaid, the residue of said estate be by the order of this court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of such account and of the assignment of the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested by publication of said notice for three successive weeks next before said day of hearing, in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune, a paper printed and published in the county of Burleigh, D. T., and also by posting in three of the most public places of said county a copy of said notice for the same period of time. By the Court,

E N. COREY, Judge of Probate.

Dated April 6, 1882.

John E Carland, Att'y for Administrator. 44-47

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D.T., April 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlor has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Matthew R. O'Brien,

Homestead Entry No 127, for the southeast ¼ of section 26, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Harry Carahoof. Edward Rickard, Patrick H Smith and Patrick Malloy, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.

44-48 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of F. A. McCreary, deceased, must exhibit the same to the undersigned administrator, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, at the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months after the first publication of this notice. R. B. MASON,

Dated April 6, 1882. Administrator.

John E. Carland, Att'y for Administrator. 44-48

$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street New York. Send for their catalogue and price list.

Hanscom, Jewell & Co.

DO YOU WANT

A FARM?

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

160 acres, four miles from Bismarck, running stream of water through one corner; good house, with stone foundation; stable for twenty head of stock, good well ten feet from house, ten acres under cultivation; considerable oak timber on the place and numerous shade trees; farm over half fenced. Splendid location. Will sell for

THIRTY DAYS ONLY FROM MARCH 25,

For $2,500—$1,500 cash, $500 in one year, and $500 in two years at 10 per cent interest. Will give warranty deed, but will positively not sell after April 25.

160 acres two miles from Bismarck; 100 acres ready for crop; good house and water; $2,700; soil four to ten feet deep.

Tree Claim For Sale

Tree claim near railroad with ten acres of growing trees. Price $500; worth $1,000.

Tree claim near railroad, with ten acres broken and covered with trees of one year's growth. Splendid land and only a short distance from the town of Clarke and thirteen miles from Bismarck. Will relinquish for $550.

Homestead For Sale.

Homestead in sight of Bismarck and only seven miles distant; settled country in every direction; five acres broken. Price $200.

Farm adjoining city of Bismarck, 320 acres; partially broken; soon will be an addition and sell for $50 a lot—20 lots to the acre. Think of it! And you can get this land, if you call for it within twenty days from March 20, for $25 per acre.

If you want to double your money before you know it, make our acquaintance.

If you have a piece of property that you want to sell, consult us for we can get you a buyer.

If you have a piece of property that you want to lease, call on us for we can find you a good tenant.

If you want to sell your farm, your tree claim, your homestead, your pre-emption, or anything else, we can sell it for you to the best advantage.

HANSCOM, JEWELL & CO.,
Tribune Building, Bismarck.

J. C. CADY;
FURNITURE!

House Furnishing Goods of All Kinds. No. 19 Third Street, Bismarck.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

Spring of 1882. BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA TERRITORY---CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EDITION. Specimen Copies Free.

THE CITY OF BISMARCK.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Its Superior Location and Its Peculiar Advantage Over Other Points for Becoming a Great Commercial Centre.

No one, who will glance at the history of St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha and other cities in the great West, can fail to see that Bismarck is sure to become their equal in commercial importance and wealth, and a great distributing point and railroad centre. Situated as it is, on the Missouri river at the crossing of the North Pacific, one of the greatest transcontinetal railroads in the world, reaching from the great lakes to the Pacific ocean, and running through a country proven to be the best for grain growing and grazing in the world, as the No. 1 Hard wheat of Dakota and the juicy beef of Montana have already a reputation that cannot be excelled. It is certain that a city must be built at some point midway on such a thoroughfare, and how natural and sure it is to be built at the crossing of such a great river where water communication reaching to the seaboard, by way of St. Louis and New Orleans, comes in competition with the railroads, which will always make freight low. Thus it is that goods can be shipped to Bismarck and re-shipped back to Jamestown and other places east cheaper than to those points direct. It is for the same reason that St. Paul, through its wholesale houses, can sell goods and ship them half way back to Chicago through Wisconsin and Iowa. It is

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME,

and a short time at that, before the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will extend their great highways to the doors of Bismarck. The freight which the steamboats will bring to our levee, the cattle from the broad ranges of Montana and western Dakota which will be driven to a competing point, will make, in a short time, such an enormous traffic that no one railroad can handle it. The fuel question has been solved. From this point west first appears in any sufficient quantity or quality the unlimited beds of lignite coal that everywhere abound, easily mined and brought to our market at an expense of about three dollars per ton, supplying the broad stretches of prairie to the east and south with a safe and cheap fuel to warm the homes of the thousands of settlers who will and have already come to the

NEW EMPIRE, NORTH DAKOTA.

This cheap coal can be used not only to warm our homes, but will furnish fuel to run engines for manufactories that will be needed as the country advances; and as manufacturers always seek commercial and distributing centers, Bismarck will naturally become their point of operations. The vast territory that lies tributary to Bismarck, is not generally known or comprehended. The navigable waters of the Missouri reach to Fort Benton, twelve hundred miles above, a stretch of country one-third greater than from St. Louis to St. Paul. This, in the past, has been only the home of the Indian and buffalo, as was also the country surrounding St. Paul, Omaha and other western points a few years ago: but the advance of civilization will soon dot the banks of the Missouri with farms, cattle ranches, villages and cities which will pour their wealth and products to our markets and for shipment east; and, as the North Pacific railroad advances, as it is advancing with rapid strides, toward the setting sun, new towns and settlers will find it to their interest to purchase supplies of all kinds here. St. Paul and Chicago cannot expect to monopolize all this trade. Bismarck will have the same relation to St. Paul that St. Paul does to Chicago. Small dealers will need a market near home that they can easier reach, and where they are better known. We are

NOT IN DANGER OF RIVAL CITIES

within competing distance. It is 600 miles below, by river, to a commercial town, and it is nearly 500 miles to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Already our merchants are sending out large wholesale orders to all new western towns on the North Pacific, from Mandan to Coulson, a distance of nearly 500 miles, and the military posts from Forts Benton and Assinnaboine, 1,200 miles above, to Fort Sully 300 miles below. Recently one firm in Bismarck sold thirty-six car loads of goods in one day to parties in Miles City. Bismarck is also the headquarters for five lines of steamboats, comprising a fleet of over twenty-five boats, and of no mean capacity, carrying 250 to 1,000 tons at a trip; yet in the season of 1881 they were unable to move all the freight to its destination that was left at our wharves by the railroad company, although over 43,000,000 pounds of private and government freight was handled. Having all the

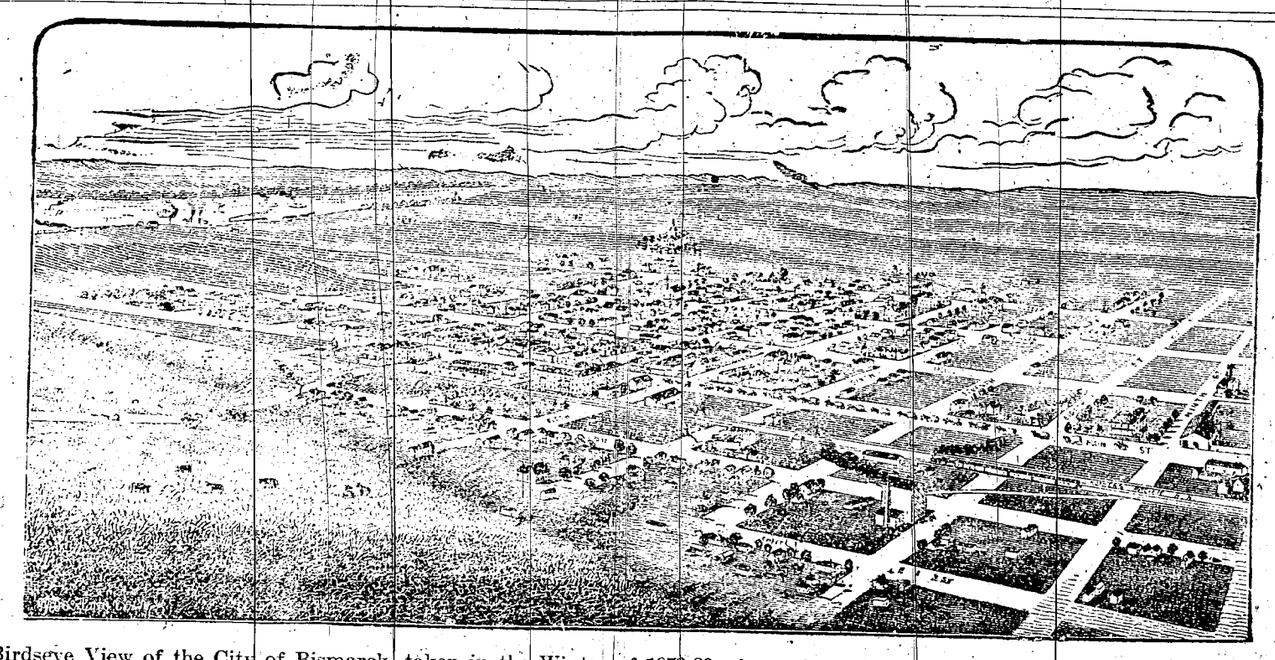
NATURAL ADVANTAGES

from geographical location and otherwise, it only remains for our citizens and for far-seeing capitalists to make Bismarck what it is justly entitled to be, the metropolis and commercial center of the upper Missouri and the great Northwest. While our citizens are liberal, public-spirited, and willing to do all they can to build up a city, we need capital from abroad to help us. Our greatest need at present is an improvement in the character of our business buildings. High rents for the old ones, and a lack of capital, have kept them back. The coming year we are to have a new era established in the erection of several fine three story brick blocks that will be both substantial and ornamental to the city; others will follow in rapid succession, until the old buildings will be supplanted by elegant brick structures, in which our merchants can do business in safety from fire and with credit to themselves. No one has ever invested a dollar in Bismarck property who has regretted it, and while property may not have advanced at the lightning speed it has in some of the northwestern cities, it has been gradual and sure, and no financial panic can affect it. At a low estimate real estate has increased from thirty to fifty per cent the past year, and the outlook is even better for the coming season. Outside real estate and residence lots are yet remarkably cheap compared with other cities. Rents are high, and all buildings, whether business or residence, will pay a profit of fifteen to twenty per cent on the investment. In regard to the surrounding country immediately tributary to Bismarck, no better land can be found in the Territory. There are good government lands yet to be had within twelve to twenty miles from the city, and good located land nearer can be had from second hands at from $5 to $10 per acre, according to location. The prairie lands are adapted to wheat, oats, barley and all small grain and vegetables. The bottom lands of the Missouri River are especially

ADAPTED TO STOCK RAISING.

The grass is remarkably rich and nutritious. The bunch or buffalo grass cures before frost. Cattle will feed on it and keep fat the year round without other care. Our seasons on the Missouri slope are from two to three weeks longer than in the Red River valley, the temperature averages from ten to fifteen degrees warmer, our yield of grain is as great, our water is much purer and better, and the land is much cheaper. If you are coming west to find a home, or want to invest your capital profitably, come to Bismarck, where a broad field is open to all, and a bright future is in prospect.

THE illustration given in this issue will give a fair idea of the immensity of the high railroad bridge over the Missouri River, now being built by the North Pacific. However, the piers are solid instead of in pairs, and the general appearance of the bridge will be much more solid than the engraver has made the structure appear. It will cost over $1,000,000 and will be completed this season, the piers being already in their places. The bridge and trestle will be nearly a mile long.



Birdseye View of the City of Bismarck, taken in the Winter of 1879-80, since which time over 300 Buildings have been Erected in the North and East part of the City, and a large number of Business Blocks in the Central Portion.

OUR TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The difference in the cost of transportation makes the difference in towns. From St. Paul to Bismarck the rate on merchandise is 80 cents flat per hundred during the spring, summer and fall. To Fargo the average rate is 82 cents per hundred and to Jamestown $1.10. From Fargo to Bismarck the average rate is 82 cents. The wholesale man of the Red River metropolis, therefore, can't ship to Bismarck and beyond and compete with the same dealer on the Missouri slope. The unfavorable difference in cost of transportation bars him.

[There is an error in the introductory paragraph to the article on "prices" where the writer states the difference in the cost of transportation. The figures given in this article are those of 1881 and if any change in 1882 it will be in the shipper's favor. Rates are decreasing and not increasing.]

Bismarck shippers carry goods back to Jamestown after bringing them through to this point and then make a reasonable margin.

FROM CHICAGO,

by the lakes the rate to Bismarck is 85 cents per hundred during a navigation season of six months. Hence the advantage of the Bismarck man over the St. Paul dealer. The combination rate is emphatically in the former's favor, and with equal capital there would be no serious competition from the latter. Again from New York city by the lake route the rate is $1.15 per hundred. Receiving from the south the freight rate without classification from St. Louis via steamboat is one dollar per hundred and from Sioux City without classification 50 cents per hundred. From Chicago to Sioux City by rail and thence by river to Bismarck, 85 cents; from same city by rail to Fort Pierre and by river to Bismarck, 70 cents. The Milwaukee railroad where it strikes the Missouri at Chamberlain, of course, furnishes a competing rate with the Northwestern that comes in at Pierre, but we have not got it before us. Call it 75 cents, allowing something for the longer river haul. Therefore, our competing routes and rates show up as follows:

	Per 100.
St. Paul to Bismarck	$ 80
Chicago to Bismarck via lakes	85
Chicago to Bismarck via Sioux City	85
Chicago to Bismarck via Pierre	70
Chicago to Bismarck via Chamberlain (est.)	75
St. Louis to Bismarck via river	1 00
New York city to Bismarck via lake and rail	1 15

Neither the St. Paul, Duluth or Fargo merchant can

COMPETE WITH THESE RATES.

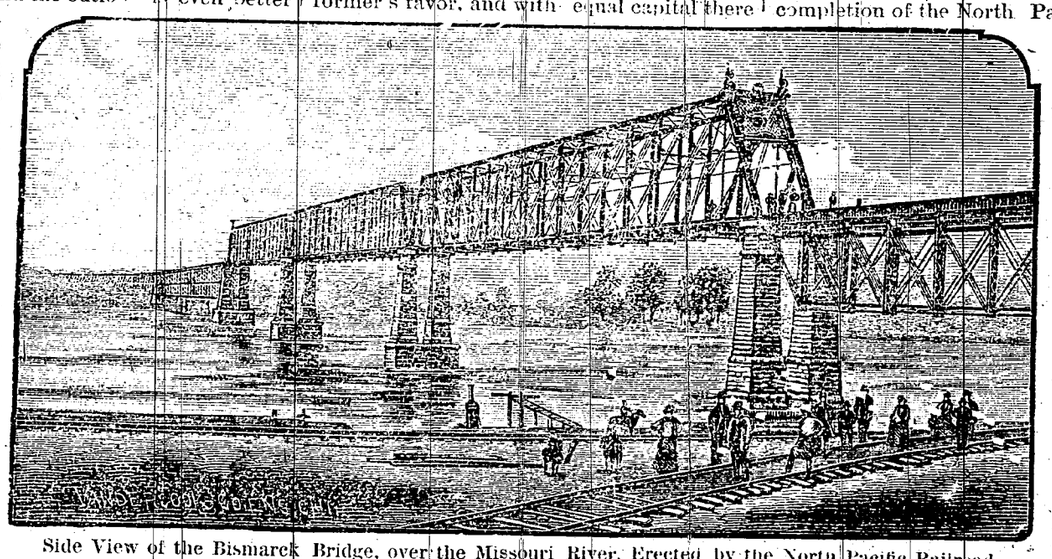
He has his own country tributary where the freight rates are in his favor, but when he passes beyond that country and reaches another where there is a terminal and distributing point, holding the key to cheap transportation on through freights, he encounters an obstacle that is only overcome by larger capital, closer margins and greater enterprise. In these cheaper transportation rates, is Bismarck's protection and her claims as a wholesale center are well founded. With more railroads running into Bismarck from the southeast, the transportation argument will receive fresh support and strength. While the river runs the vitality of this speech will endure.

FROM BISMARCK

to the west and northwest the middleman can ship via river or rail and still enjoy the competition that enabled him to put his goods down in Bismarck from the east at advantageous prices. He has the territory east for a hundred miles, and the larger scope, west, north and south for many hundreds. Down to Fort Yates, and neighboring settlements, over to Fort Lincoln, up to Forts Stevenson, Berthold, Buford, Poplar River, Cow Island, Benton, Assinnaboine, and to all of those settlements along the river, and the rich country in Montana supplied directly from Benton and across the British line into the Northwestern possessions, guarded by the Canadian mounted police and inhabited by Indians and traders,

THE WHOLESALE MERCHANT OF BISMARCK

sends his goods. Westward to Mandan on the opposite side of the river, on to Dickinson and Little Missouri crossing, to Glendive, Miles City, Forts Keogh and Custer, he has rail transportation or river via the Missouri and Yellowstone, as he may elect. With the completion of the North Pacific railroad to Coulson, Bozeman and Helena he can invade central Montana and dispute the claims of Helena's supremacy with that rich and extravagant people. Because he can ship to Benton by river at 70 cents a hundred, he will be able to command a competing rail rate. Recently a Bismarck man made a sale to a Miles City merchant one order of $20,000 worth of goods.



Side View of the Bismarck Bridge, over the Missouri River, Erected by the North Pacific Railroad.

DOWN THE RIVER

from Benton, 1,000 miles, ores, wool and furs can be shipped to Bismarck for 50 cents a hundred. Again, the railroad and river come in competition. At Bismarck smelting works can be run more profitably than at Omaha; and a woolen factory, with lignite coal costing $3 per ton, can manufacture the Montana product as cheaply as the noted North Star mill, of Minneapolis. In reshipping the manufactured article we have still the river and rail competition. A Montana beef canning establishment would be the largest kind of a success. Cattle could be driven overland to Bismarck to the best advantage. There is a northwestern market for the canned meats, and for the choice cuts, the tenderloins, sirloins, porterhouse steaks and roasts, the St. Paul and Chicago markets are accessible through the use of refrigerator cars. For a tannery there is

A GOOD OPENING.

The raw material goes through here, billed for Chicago. It could go far cheaper in a manufactured form. There is now a demand for 32,000 barrels of flour from the points directly tributary. Our mill will supply this demand as soon as a sufficient amount of wheat is raised. There is in that a wholesale trade of $256,000. Other mills will follow, and the exports will come on the heels of increased acreage in wheat. Flour and wheat will go down the river or east, at the same rate, by rail. Either product will find more than one outlet. All the inlets are at the same time outlets.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A CITY OF WELL ESTABLISHED COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY.

The Various Mercantile and Educational Institutions of Bismarck—Banks, Lodges, Mills, Churches, Etc.

Bismarck is as well located as St. Paul, or any point in the west for the upbuilding of an extensive wholesale trade.

It commands absolutely the trade of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone and the North Pacific railroad west of Bismarck and east as far as Jamestown. Being located on the Missouri river, it has the advantage of water as well as railroad transportation, and is conceded better rates of freight than points two and three hundred miles east, and as other roads connect with the North Pacific and Missouri river at Bismarck, increased advantages will be gained, while new regions will be opened up by roads running up the Missouri or north to the Mouse river.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Here are found grocery, dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe, hardware, crockery, drug stores and other houses, doing a trade amounting in the aggregate, to millions of dollars a year, and every season compels additions to buildings and to capital to accommodate the constantly increasing traffic.

Money commands ten to twelve per cent. interest, and when invested in real estate, whether in lots or lands, or in buildings, a much higher rate is realized. Indeed, contracts have been offered for brick buildings that will yield fifteen per cent. above taxes and all assessments of whatever nature for five years by persons in every way responsible.

BANKS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

Bismarck has two national banks, including one that will commence business April 1st, and through either of these investments can be made, or through the several real estate firms.

It has a daily paper, the Bismarck TRIBUNE, established in 1873, then the only paper in North Dakota, and is the only paper in North Dakota publishing Associated Press dispatches.

It is the headquarters of five lines of steamboats plying on the Missouri river, not to speak of several independent boats. These boats run from Bismarck to Fort Benton, 1,200 miles northwest or up the Yellowstone to Miles City, Fort Keogh and other points in Montana and south to Yankton, Omaha, St. Louis, and New Orleans. It is the headquarters of the northwestern division of the military telegraph line controlling over three thousand miles of wire, reaching from this central station all of the military posts, Indian agencies and

PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

It has a United States quartermaster's depot which controls the shipment of supplies to all of these military posts and Indian agencies.

It has a United States land office which has within its jurisdiction more available government land than any other land district in the United States. This land district is much larger than the state of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, and contains millions of the choicest land within the United States.

The Bismarck flouring mills have all of the late improvements and have a capacity of 125 barrels per day.

Bismarck has a population of twenty-five hundred people. It has a brick court house costing $30,000 and grounds that are very valuable. It has a city hall, a wooden building, owned by the city, a well organized fire department and a chemical engine that affords excellent protection.

It has an Episcopal church, Rev. J. G. Miller, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. W. C. Stevens, pastor; Methodist, Rev. J. M. Bull, pastor; and Catholic, Rev. Paul Ritterman, priest. All have church structures. Rev. J. R. Deckard, Baptist, will build for his society during the present season.

ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

are graded, and are in charge of excellent teachers. St. Mary's school, Catholic, is also graded, and is well patronized, not only by Bismarck people but by the military posts and other tributary points.

The hotels at Bismarck are all that can be desired. Every comfort and every delicacy is within the reach of the thousands who annually come and go. The prices range from $1.50 to $3.00 per day, according to the accommodations desired.

The Oddfellows and Masons have lodges and elegantly furnished lodge rooms. Strangers are welcomed by the ladies to their free reading rooms.

The people have all the refinements of the east, and the energetic, liberal ways of the west, and they who cannot live and enjoy life or prosper here would not find in heaven or on earth a congenial spot.

IMPERFECT PAGE

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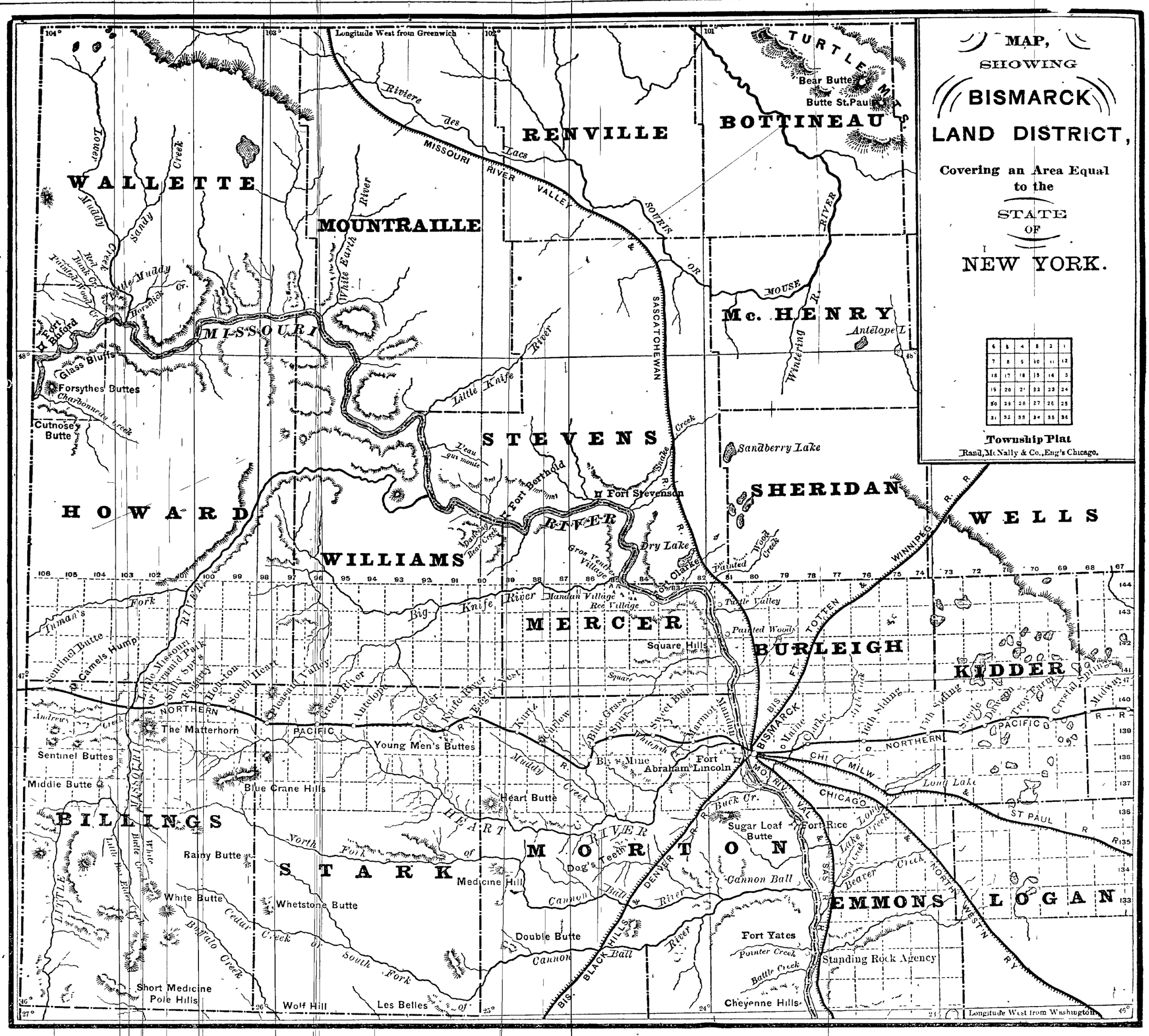

What Land is Vacant.

Referring to the Bismarck land district map, beginning on the eastern boundary with the range numbered sixty-seven, the would-be settler is advised that there are only half a dozen claims taken in that range, and they are on the railroad in township 139. James Dunn is the only man who is doing anything worth mentioning in the farming line, and he, beginning as a sect on man on the railroad has worked himself up to a very happy competency. He has over a hundred acres under the plow. There is plenty of good railroad land yet unsold at $3 and $4 per acre, and those lands held by speculators can be readily purchased at $4 per acre on time. In range sixty-eight there are six claims taken about Midway by railroad hands, but very little work done on them. In range sixty-nine nothing is taken. In range seventy only one tree claim is taken, at Crystal Springs. Geo. H. Ellsbury, the founder of Tower City, and a most successful man in settling up the Red river valley, says the country about these springs is well adapted to mixed farming, raising grain and feeding cattle and sheep. He has explored it with the view of ascertaining

ITS CAPABILITIES.

Ranges 67, 68 and 69 are similar in every respect, rolling up and down prairie; in range seventy-one no settlements that would crowd anyone out. The Troy Farm, of 11,000 acres, thoroughly equipped for business, is the principal item in the development of that range. Nestling around it are a dozen settlers, and probably as many more booked for the spring. In ranges seventy-two and seventy three, Dawson and Steele being their towns and stations, there are about 100 claims taken, or 16,000 acres. Within three, four and five miles there are good government lands vacant, and others that could be purchased reasonably. These rival points are both working up a boom for next spring. In range seventy-four there are ix claims; in range seventy-five there is not a claim taken; in range seventy-six there are six taken; in range seventy-seven about eighty claims have been filed upon.

APPROACHING BISMARCK

we find range seventy-eight, near the railroad, taken up to the extent of two townships, 138 and 139, and a dozen section in 137; in range seventy-nine the same is true, including a few claims in township 140; in range eighty, townships 138 and 139, are all taken and about half of township 140 Township 139, range eighty-one, on either side of the river, is about all taken, only a few rough pieces being left. Most of township 140, range eighty-one, is vacant. Townships 141 and 142, range eighty-one, east side of the river, are about half taken. Townships 143 and 144, range eighty-one, have just been surveyed, and reported to the local land office. Five townships north of Turtle valley have been surveyed and reported. All the land along the river to Fort Stevenson, on the east side, has been surveyed. On the west side as far north as Township 146, taking in Knife river. This semi-official summary shows plenty of land vacant east of the Missouri on and near the railroad and the river. West of the river the best land is taken up for six miles north, south and west of Mandan. Very few claims are taken west of that limit—not half a dozen west of range eighty-three. Land along the track is surveyed and reported as far west as range ninety (Eagle's Nest) inclusive. Very little railroad land has been sold

WEST OF THE RIVER.

It is held at $2.60 per acre cash or $3 per acre on five years' time at seven per cent. interest. All the points named on the railroad are stations, and good land can be secured at or near any one of them. Settlers can squat on unsurveyed land and take an even chance of their claims falling on government land or railroad land. On the river south of Bismarck there is nothing surveyed south of township 137. In the neighborhood of Pleasant valley the land will be surveyed this spring, and the year after the gap between that valley and Eagle's Nest will undoubtedly be completed. The Little Missouri is in the Bad Lands and will not be surveyed for many years. It is a grazing country and the fewer the surveys and settlers all the better for the cattle men.

PRICE OF LANDS.

Questions as to climate, rainfall, soil, market, temperature and land laws are answered elsewhere. The North Pacific railroad give special passenger and freight rates to settlers and land explorers. For special information correspond with Col. R. M. Newport, general land agent, St. Paul. The only land that can be bought within two miles of Bismarck ranges from $10 to $50 per acre. Beyond two miles it runs from $10 down to $2.50, decreasing in value as the distance increases. Improved lands within five miles can be bought for $8, $10 and $15 per acre, and a very fine grade for the latter figure There are always bargains that the more active inquirer can run down. The man with money sufficient to purchase improvements can get just what he wants, and he will not be guiled either. Men who are not farmers, take government lands, and after a little experience in living in two places—town and country—are ready to sell out for the cost of their improvements and often less.

The Bismarck Land District.

The map published in this issue shows the location of the Bismarck land district. Its extent will be be comprehended when the reader is informed that it covers a territory greater than the state of New York; embracing as it does over 50,000 square miles, while the state of New York has but 47,000.

THE SURVEYS.

Owing to the lack of appropriations, comparatively lit le of this district has been surveyed; but there are, however, sufficient surveys made adjacent to the Northern Pacific to locate many thousand settlers and it is hoped the government will be more liberal in the future. Many settle on unsurveyed lands and take the chances of its being government or railroad, buying of the company at a low rate, if on their lands.

THE COUNTRY

is well watered as will be seen by the map, and timber abounds along the Missouri and tributary streams. Along the Missouri, Heart, Knife, Cannon Ball and Little Missouri rivers the country is decidedly rolling, though not mountainous in any of its parts. The bottom lands along the Missouri are generally from half a mile to twelve miles wide, and here the timber abounds. The table lands, however, are the best for grazing and grain, as the bottoms are formed by river deposits, making magnificent hay meadows, while the uplands

HAVE A SOIL

rich in all the elements that make wheat, flax, corn and grass. The soil is an accumulation of vegetable and mineral matter from eighteen inches to five feet deep, resting upon a drift formation from thirty to fifty feet deep, every foot of which is richer in the elements in soil, which makes farming succesaful, and therefore more profitable than the best lands in New England. Among these elements are disintegrated lime boulders, deposits of gypsum, mingled with the soil, frequently in the form of crystals, and vegetable ma ter of almost every sort.

THE CROPS

grown are varied and comprise everything produced in a temperate climate. Wheat, oats, barley and flax, however, succeed the best. There is no rain in autumn, none in winter and but little during the time these grains are ripening; nor is there but little snow in early winter. During the past winter the prairies have been bare, the weather mild and the streets dusty. Stock have feed upon the prairies as in September, and the outside doors of business houses and dwelling houses have been open, as in summer. In March the fall of snow reaches ten to twenty inches. This, melting, moistens the ground thoroughly, and the crops are put in and get well under way without rain. In May and June the vapor rising from the melting snow in the mountains, drifted eastward by the prevailing winds, comes down in the form of rain.

THE RAINFALL

is then abundant and is sufficient, with the snows of February and March, without a drop at any other season of the year, to produce enormous crops As a result, the straw and berry are unusually bright and the grain is unusually heavy. Wheat often reaches sixty-four pounds to the bushel and oats forty pounds. Corn is also successfully grown, and frequently yields fifty bushels to the acre on sod, planted in the furrow and plowed under at the time of the first breaking of the prairie. Better vegetables were never raised in any country. The potatoes frequently weigh two and one half pounds each, and are never hollow hearted; cabbage, twenty two pounds each; turnips, seventeen, and parsnips over two and one-half feet in length.

CATTLE FEED AND GROW FAT

on the prairie bunch grass during the entire winter. Provision for fodder and shelter is always made, but when protected by timber the cattle do not need it. Horses and mules live in the same manner.

THE CLIMATE

is all that can be desired. Passing from the coast of Japan eastward, there is a current similar to the gulf stream, which strikes the Pacific coast near Van Couver's Island. This warm stream of water brings with it a warm current of atmosphere, which passes down the coast, giving to California the favorable climate with which all are familiar. These warm currents of air, mingling with the colder land currents, give to Washington territory a rainy season instead of the usual northern winter. They pass over the depression, called the northern pass of the Rocky Mountains, follow the formation of the country—the course of the Missouri river—and give this region

THE CHENOOK WINDS,

for which the Missouri valley has become so famous. It is a fact not generally known, but true nevertheless, that the islands off the coast of Alaska are never touched by frost. The thermometer ranges in the vicinity of sixty above zero during the entire winter. Look at the course of the Missouri river. Would not the modifying influences that affect these islands be naturally conducted by the river to this? These influences open the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers at their northern extremities first, and enables farmers about Bismarck to sow and harvest their grains two weeks earlier than they do in the Red river country; and they give a climate far more favorable in winter. It is never colder at Bismarck than it is at Fargo, but in midwinter it is always warmer, and a difference of even fifty degrees has been noted on several occasions. There is an average of six to ten degrees difference, in favor of Bismarck, between St. Paul and Bismarck, as can be shown by the records of the United States signal offices These claims, laughed at only a few years ago, are now conceded by all who are familiar with the country.

THE MARKETS

of this region are superior to those of Iowa or Missouri. There is a home market growing out of the rapid settlement of the country and the extension of railroads that creates a local demand for almost everything grown aside from wheat. Wheat is shipped from all points on the North Pacific railroad, as far west as Bismarck, to either Minneapolis or Duluth at an average of fifteen cents per bushel. The superior character of the wheat gives a margin of itself of at least ten cents per bushel, because the wheat is in demand for manufacture by the great mills at Minneapolis and for shipment east. It is purchased by speculators and mixed with lower grades, it is purchased by manufacturers even in Michigan, and improves, when mixed, their best winter varieties. Because of the local demand, the ease in reaching the lakes, and the demand for Dakota No. 1 hard by manufacturers and speculators, wheat brings 25 per cent more per bushel in north Dakota than it does in south Dakota.

THE YIELD OF GRAIN

is not only greater in pounds per bushel but in bushels per acre In north Dakota and north Minnesota the yield of wheat per acre is from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, the average being about twenty-two bushels, In south Dakota and southern Minnesota the yield is from six to eighteen bushels per acre, the average not to exceed ten bushels Here we get better crops of grain, vegetables and grass. There the corn crop alone is superior.

RAILROADS.

The North Pacific railroad crosses north Dakota from east to west, 370 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern has extended its lines well into north Dakota, and is working on a direct line to Bismarck. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is also extending its Hastings & Dakota division to Bismarck. A line of road is projected leading north of

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Bismarck into the Mouse river country, and still another northwest into the Saschatchewan region. Both of these lines will be built by the North Pacific. Still another line is projected from Winnipeg to Bismarck, and another from Bismarck to the Black Hills. The latter is also likely to be constructed under the auspices of the North Pacific. A line is being built north from Jamestown to Devil's Lake; another from Grand Forks to Devil's Lake, and still another west from Breckenridge to Fort Yates. This line will build branches connecting with the North Pacific at Bismarck, and two or three other points between Fargo and Bismarck. A branch is being built down the Red river from Fargo; another thirty miles from Casselton. The country is being literally gridironed by railroads, because of the magic word, "wheat."

RIVER NAVIGATION

The Missouri river is navigable for 1,200 miles above Bismarck to Fort Benton for boats having a capacity of 350 to 750 tons. The Yellowstone, which joins the Missouri at Fort Buford, is navigable for 350 miles. Five organized lines of steamboats make their headquarters at Bismarck, comprising a fleet of from twenty-five to thirty; this makes Bismarck the principal distributing point on the upper Missouri for both government and private freight.

BURLEIGH COUNTY

has an area of farm land equivalent to 1,382,400 acres—sixty townships of thirty-six sections each—eight thousand farms of a quarter section each. The Missouri river forms its western boundary, and gives it a river frontage of over eighty miles. Turtle river, Painted Woods, Burnt and Apple Creeks are among the streams that drain its surface.

Heavy bodies of timber are found along the river, and excellent farming lands may be had under the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture laws. There is half a million acres of government lands in this county alone subject to entry under these laws. There is no county in the United States offering equal advantages. Timber, prairie, grazing or grain lands, inexhaustible beds of coal, and in addition to the unoccupied government lands over a quarter million acres of railroad lands, which can be purchased on favorable terms.

KIDDER COUNTY

with its scores of lovely lakes, its bonanza farms, at Steele, Troy and and Dawson, and intelligent people, invites those looking for homes in the west to come and see what has been done during the past three years in a county, until these farms were opened, popularly supposed to be worthless. Its farmers report the largest yield of grain produced on the line of the North Pacific, excepting in Burleigh county, where the yield was equal to it, and the stock growing interest is rapidly being developed.

EMMONS COUNTY

has a river frontage of sixty miles, and has all of the favorable characteristics of Burleigh county. There is room here for thousands of families to locate on government land, near to timber and near to water transportation.

MORTON COUNTY.

lies directly west of Burleigh county with the Missouri river its eastern boundary. Like Burleigh county it has an immense river frontage and is well watered. All that can be said for Burleigh county in relation to soil and climate and advantages of transportation may be said of Morton county.

STARK AND BILLINGS COUNTIES

lying west of Morton county are also good counties, and offer most excellent advantages to settlers. The whole country is open to settlement. The government land is untaken, and the railroad land unsold.

THE BAD LANDS

or pyramid plains, as they are now called possess unusual interest. They charm the eye and astonish the investigator. Here the Indians loved to roam, because here was found the best grazing in all the land, therefore the best feed with excellent shelter for game. Deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep and the grizzly are still abundant in the Bad Lands.

SENTINEL BUTTE

marks the beginning of the broad plains extending into Montana. Too much can not be said of this region, and it only requires investigation to satisfy the most skeptical that this is the land above all others for the poor man to seek for a home, the rich man for the investment of capital, or for the mechanic and laborer for employment.

Stevens, Williams, Howard, Wallette, Mountraille, Renville, Bottineau, McHenry, Sheridan, Wells and Logan counties are wholly unsurveyed. In Mercer county the townships are not sub-divided, but a number of settlers have already squatted upon claims in that county, and a very large stock growing interest has already sprung up.

BISMARCK

is where the United States land office for this great district is located, and is centrally situated on the Missouri river where the Northern Pacific crosses, and parties looking for lands can find easy modes of travel by rail, river, or teams to any part of the district. Good hotel accommodations, and the services of parties well acquainted with the land can be had at reasonable rates.

The Public Land Laws.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The maximum entry under this law is a quarter section of 160 acres. The land office fees and commissions are as follows:

$18 for 160 acres of double minimum land.

$9 for eighty acres of double minium land.

$7 for forty acres of double minimum land.

All the lands surveyed in this district are double minimum, $2.50 per acre.

The applicant is required to establish his or her actual residence in a house upon the land within six months from date of entry, and must reside upon the land continuously. If applicant is a single person, the actual residence upon the land must be the same, and this must be continuous during the period of time required by law, viz: Five years, unless the settler is entitled to credit for military service during the war of the rebellion. A Union soldier in that war is entitled to deduct from the five years residence the time he was in service, not to exceed four years. In other words, each soldier or soldier's widow must reside upon the land at least one year before he or she can make

FINAL PROOF AND OBTAIN A PATENT.

In case of the death of the soldier, his widow, if unmarried, will be entitled to all the privileges of the soldier. In case of the death or marriage of the widow, the minor children of the soldier, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the department of the interior, may be entitled to all the privileges to which the father would have been entitled. In such cases, however, neither the guardian nor the minor children are required to reside upon the land entered, but the same must be cultivated and improved for the period of time during which the father would have been required to reside upon the tract. Soldiers may, upon the payment of a land office fee of $2, file a soldiers declaratory statement upon a tract of land, and thereby obtain a preference right to enter said tract at any time for a period of six months, but before the expiration of six months the entry must be made in due form, or said preference right to enter will be lost. The declaratory statement may be filed by an attorney in fact. After entry the settler must reside upon, improve and cultivate the land, and in all respects show his good faith. An occasional visit to the land every few weeks or months, and the occupation of the same by a tenant, and the improvement of the tract, is not a compliance with the law, and the entry is subject to cancellation. In all cases the actual home and residence of the claimant must be upon the tract entered. An occasional necessary absence for a few days or even weeks will not subject the claim to forfeiture, if the settler shows his or her good faith in all respects.

UNDER THE HOMESTEAD

law the applicant must appear in person at the local land office, present his claim and take the required oath. The final affidavit and proof, however, may be made before the judge or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of the county and state, or district and territory, in which the land is situated; and if said land is situated in any unorganized county, such proof may be made in a similar manner in any adjacent county in said state or territory. This proof must be transmitted by the judge or the clerk of his court to the register and receiver, together with the same fees that said officers would have been entitled to had the testimony been reduced to writing by them.

In case an applicant whose family or some member thereof is residing upon the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, it may be lawful for him to make the affidavit required by law before the clerk of the court for the county in which the applicant is an actual resident, and to transmit the same, with the fees and commissions, to the register and receiver. In such cases the affidavit must state that the party, or some member of his family, is residing upon the land, and that a bona fide settlement and improvement has been made thereon, it must also state the cause of the inability of the applicant to appear at the local land office. In such cases the applicant should understand that the clerk of the court is in no sense an officer of the land department. The applicant attains no rights whatever until the application is presented at the local land office, accompanied by the affidavit and the fees and commissions.

A homestead settler may, after an actual residence of six months, and cultivation and improvement of the land, make proof and payment for the same, and this action will not affect his rights as a pre-emptor except that he cannot move from said tract and settle upon other public land in the same state or territory, and claim the same under the pre-emption law.

UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW

one hundred and sixty acres may be taken. A claimant under this law for land in any district must file his declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement. If the land is not surveyed at date of settlement, the declaratory statement must be filed within three months from date of filing the township plat in the local land office. A failure to file a declaratory statement will render the land subject to the claim of an adverse settler who does thus file the notice of intention required by law to claim the land.

The land office fee is $2. Proof and payment for the same must be made within thirty-three months from the date of settlement. A failure to thus make proof and payment will render the land subject to the claim of an adverse settler who does comply with the law in the matter of filing a declaratory statement and making proof and payment.

The same requirements as to residence and cultivation and improvement must be observed under this law as under the homestead law; that is, the claimant must actually reside upon and make his home upon the land. An impression may prevail in the minds of settlers that because the courts and department have held that a person cannot, under the homestead and pre-emption laws, take land in the possession of another, and improved and cultivated by him, a settler may be released and excused from a compliance with the law in the matter of residence. Such, however, is not the fact. Upon the showing of a failure to comply with the law on the part of the claimant in this respect, the entry or filing will be canceled, and the land, restored to the mass of the public domain, will be subject to disposal under the laws of the United States. If a settler fails to comply with the law his claim will be forfeited. The right of a party to take the land improved by, and in the possession of another, will be a question to be considered upon its merits. Good faith must also be shown by the settler in the matter of improvement and cultivation of the land. Proof and payment may be made at any time after six months of actual residence and improvement of the tract. The improvements must be of a substantial and valuable character. The settler must appear in person at the land office and give his own testimony. The evidence of his witnesses may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths under state or territorial laws in cases where such witnesses live at a great distance from the land office. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the local land officers.

UNDER THE TIMBER-CULTURE ACT

one hundred and sixty acres may be taken. This act is liberal in its provisions, but a strict compliance with the letter and spirits of its terms will be required on the part of claimants thereunder. One hundred and sixty acres is the maximum entry, and when this quantity is taken at least five acres must be plowed within one year from date of entry. The following or second year said five acres must be actually cultivated to crop and a second five acres plowed. The third year the first five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, and the second five acres actually cultivated to crop. The fourth year the second five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, making at the end of the fourth year ten acres thus planted. Perfect good faith must be shown at all times by claimants. The timber must not only be planted, but it must each year be protected and cultivated in such a manner as to promote its growth. A patent may be obtained for the land at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, upon showing that for eight years the trees have been planted, protected and cultivated as aforesaid, and that not less than 2,700 trees were planted on each acre, and at the time of taking proof there shall be then growing at least 675 living thrifty trees to each acre. If at any time during the said eight years it shall be shown that the party has failed to comply with the terms of the law, the entry will be cancelled. Under this law, good faith, will require that if the trees, seeds or cuttings are by any means destroyed one year, they must be replanted the next. A party will not be released from a continued attempt to promote the actual growth of timber or forest trees; a failure in this respect will subject the entry to cancellation. Only the planting of such trees, seeds or cuttings as are properly denominated timber trees, or which are recognized as forest trees, will be considered a compliance with the law. Cottonwood is recognized as timber under the act. "All entries of less than one quarter section shall be plowed, planted, cultivated and planted to trees, tree seeds or cuttings in the same manner and in the proportion hereinbefore provided for" in the 160 acre entry. The land office fee for an entry of more than eighty acre is $14; for one of eighty acres or less $9.

The law provides that in case the trees, seeds or cuttings shall be destroyed by grasshoppers, or by extreme and unusual drouth, for any year or term of years, the time for planting such trees seeds or cuttings shall be extended one year for every such year that they are so destroyed.

CONTESTANTS.

Under the act of May 14th, 1881 a party initiating a contest against a claim for abandonment or other contestable cause has the preferred right to enter the land in controversy in the event a cancellation occurs. The law encourages contests.

RELIEF FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Parties who entered land under the homestead laws previous to June 15th, 1881 can purchase it at the rate of $2.50 per acre without advertising or making proof of settlement or cultivation. All the party has to show, is the fact that he was originally qualified to make the homestead entry, etc. This law does not help the homesteaders who entered subsequent to June 15th, 1881.

J. H. MARSHALL,

BOOTS and SHOES, GLOVES, and HOSIERY.

BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Established in 1873.

No. 76 Main Street, Bismarck.

Real Estate.

JAS. A. EMMONS,

Dealer in

Real Estate,

PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD.

600 BISMARCK LOTS

SIX HUNDRED of the finest lots most beautifully located for speculation.

HALF A MILLION dollars worth of farm property in Burleigh county.

BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET.

For correct abstracts of Real Estate, I respectfully refer you to John A. Rea, Bismarck.

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The Garden Spot.

Town of Clarke and Clarke farm are located on the N. P. R. R., in the heart of the finest agricultural country in Burleigh county, D. T.

Largest Settlement; best lands tributary and still open to farmers.

☞Good town lots $25 each; a splendid body of deeded lands for sale by the section.

JOHN I. STEEN,
Clarke, D. T.

WM. S. BENNETT,

Real Estate

AND

Loan Agent,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

JOSEPH HARE,

Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.

Real Estate Bought and Sold

Tree claims pre-emptions and homesteads located. Persons desiring information regarding the above should address

JOSEPH HARE.
Bismarck, D. T.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN

VILLARD,

THE

"Lowell" of Dakota,

Situated in the famous valley of

MOUSE RIVER, NEAR HACKETT'S FALLS, NORTH DAKOTA.

This valley is a wonderland of panoramic beauty, six hundred miles long. For information, address **EDMOND HACKETT,**
Proprietor Villard,

Or, Col. Wm. Thompson, J. F. Wallace, Jas. A. Emmons, Bismarck, D. T.

H. R PORTER, M. D.

Physician

AND

Surgeon.

United States Pension Examining Physician.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WESTERN HOUSE,

THE WESTERN HOUSE,

J. C. MALLOY, Prop'r.

Opposite R. R. Depot, Main-st.,

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.

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JOHN WHALEN,

Crockery,

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Glassware.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NO. 44 MAIN STREET.

WM. D. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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—ALSO—

Undertaker, Funeral Director and Practical Embalmer,

Full line of metallic and wooden caskets and coffins. Finest stock in the northwest; Carriages and hearse in attendance.

TRIBUNE BLOCK, BISMARCK, D. T.

O. S. GOFF.

Artistic Photographer.

SITTING BULL AND ALL OTHER NOTED CHIEFS.

JOHN LUDEWIG,

Proprietor

Montana Store.

Wholesale and retail

CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions etc. Orders from the front solicited.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Opposite Sheridan House, Bismarck, D. T.

NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RAILROAD

Be sure and buy your tickets via the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. It will insure comfort, speed, and safety, and no change of cars between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul or Minneapolis.

THREE TRAINS DAILY.

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BISMARCK OMNIBUS LINE AND MISSOURI RIVER TRANSFER.

Established 1873.

Connects with the Northern Pacific Railroad and Missouri river steamers, and runs eight daily 'busses to Mandan. This is the largest 'bus line west of St. Paul.

JOSEPH DIETRICH,
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BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

THE

BISMARCK BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Bismarck, D. T.

Erect homes for cash or on the monthly payment plan.

C. S. WEAVER,
President.

FOR SALE.

One hundred and sixty acres in Section 4, Town 138, Range 80. Near the growing city of Bismarck. Apply to

H. P. BOGUE.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at 41 Main-st, Bismarck, North Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city, at $1 per month. SIX months to any address, postage paid, $5, one year, $10. The only newspaper northwest of St. Paul giving full associated press despatches.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address one year, $2 50; six months, $1 50.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EDITION.

WHERE TO FIND A HOMESTEAD.

In the Bismarck, Dakota, land district, there is now the best opportunity in the United States for the selection of home stead, pre emption or tree culture claims, under the public land laws.

The district is larger than the state of New York and it contains many million acres of public land absolutely free to any who will come and take.

The Missouri river passes on its winding course to its connection with the Father of Waters six hundred miles through this land district. The stream is navigable for the largest steamers. Its banks are skirted with timber and here are broad and fertile valleys and plains equal to the best on the face of the earth for grain or stock growing.

This valley is practically unsettled. There is room in it for many thousand who can take land under the public land laws without money and without price. From one end of this valley to the other stock feed and grow fat summer and winter without provision for fodder—on the nutritious buffalo grass, common to the country.

Timber—oak, ash, maple, elm and cotton wood—is abundant. The water pure and healthful. Bottoms affording an abundance of hay are frequent.

The entire valley comes under the influences of the warm winds from the Pacific coast which give it a climate far more favorable than that of Minnesota, Wisconsin, or northern Iowa. The country is peculiarly adapted to wheat and cereals of all kinds. Wheat ranges from eighteen to thirty-six bushels per acre and oats average about fifty. The grain is brighter and heavier than any grown elsewhere in the United States. In winter the skies are bright, and pleasant weather is the general rule. The snow fall is light and it never rains.

In the spring the rain fall is abundant New potatoes, peas, cabbage and cauliflower are always in market by the first of July.

The soil and climate is all that can be desired.

Here, then is the best field in the United States for immigration.

A WISE MANAGEMENT.

The North Pacific railroad is at present completed to a point about 35 miles west of Miles City, Montana. The western end is completed into Idaho, nearly to the Montana line, and is working east at a rapid rate, so that the ends will meet sometime during the year 1883, when the golden spike will be driven and the two oceans will be connected with another railroad more grand than all.

The North Pacific was commenced in 1869 under the management of Jay Cooke & Co., and was built to Bismarck without much interruption. The great financial panic of 1873 stopped all work, and Bismarck remained the western terminus until 1879 when work was resumed west of the Missouri river and also on the western divisions in Oregon and Washington territories. This new work was slow and uncertain at first; the money had to be furnished from the pockets of the directors and a few large stockholders; the people looked with a good deal of distrust as to the intention or ability of the company to complete it, and it was not until the present management headed by president Villard obtained control of it by a master stroke of financial policy that was the wonder and admiration of the age, that all doubts of its speedy completion were removed. All the vim, energy, unlimited capital, every appliance which modern science or ingenuity can furnish is being used to complete the road at the earliest day possible.

President Villard has for his co-workers, to carry out this great enterprise, men of the highest standing and ability. Vice President Oakes is regarded as a most successful and safe railroad man with broad views and great ability. General Manager Haupt, who has the immediate control and supervision of all the eastern divisions, has the enviable reputation of being one of the best civil engineers of the country, as well as a careful and prudent manager. Chief Engineer Anderson stands at the head of his profession, and Superintendents Hobart and Taylor are courteous and obliging to all, and it is pleasant to meet them in a business as well as a social way.

THE RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

As the people living along the line of the North Pacific railroad are interested in anything effecting the welfare of that company, the TRIBUNE has heretofore devoted considerable space in showing the untenable position assumed by Jay Gould's emisaries, the enemies of the North Pacific railroad, in their attempt to rob that road of its land grant, in the hope of crippling it to such an extent as to prevent its completion to its Pacific connections, thus leaving Gould's lines without competition. The matter of late has occupied the attention of the soundest thinkers and best legal minds of the country, and every opinion from this disinterested source has been favorable to the North Pacific enterprise. According to the charter granting to the company the lands in question, it was stipulated that the road should be completed by the 4th of July, 1879 It was not so completed, but during the time when the land could have been taken from the company, if at any time, nothing was done, but now when the company is again doing everything possible for the rapid completion of the work, it is absurd, in accordance with its contract with the United States, to talk of annulling its grant. The charter explicitly says that in case the company makes any breach of the conditions of the grant, the congress of the United States, "may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the said road." It will be seen from this that the land can not be taken from the road, but it can be used by congress, in case the railroad company does not exercise its power to construct the road, for the completion of the work. This is all.

George Gray in a letter to the New York Times of a recent date, takes these grounds. He says:

It is now a matter of no importance what was the time specified by congress in various amendments of the charter for the construction and completion of the North Pacific Railroad, for it is admitted that that time has now expired. But it is important to consider what are the consequences of failure to complete the road within the time.

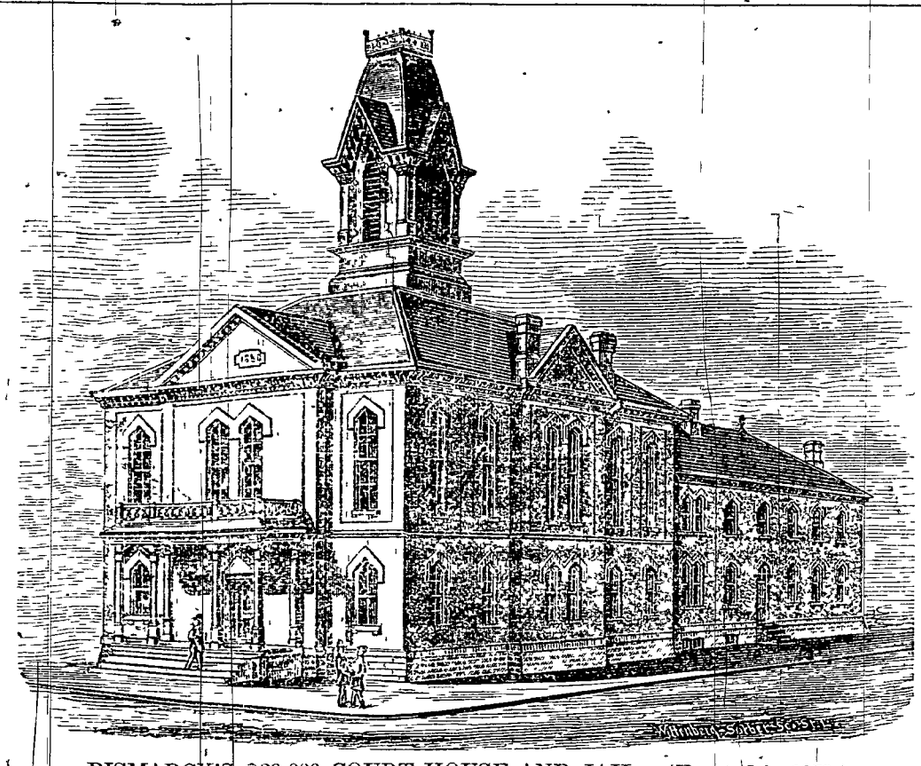
It follows from what has already been said, namely, that the grant in praesenti (and to the same effect are the decisions of the supreme court), that the construction and completion of the road are conditions subsequent. And, notwithstanding a failure to perform the conditions within the time specified, the title to the lands remains unimpaired in the grantee until congress sees fit to enforce a forfeiture on that ground. (21 Wallace, United States Supreme Court Reports, page 61.) Until then the right, title or estate granted remains in the grantee as completely as it ever existed before breach of the condition, without any impairment of its original qualities or incidents.

But in the grant to the North Pacific Railroad company there is not only no provision for a revision to the United States, but there is a clear declaration by congress that the lands granted are absolutely appropriated to the completion of the road. Sections 9 and 20 of the charter, show an express intention of congress to make an irrevocable grant of the lands embraced within its limits for the purpose of the construction and completion of the road, and to pledge the good faith of the United States that the road shall be completed. It is a well established principle of the law that when the grantor manifests, in the grant, an intention not to enforce his right of entry upon condition broken, the lands do not revert. Nevertheless, congress did not leave itself without remedy, for if the grantee prove faithless or incompetent, "the United States, by its congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road," but cannot divert the granted lands to any other purpose.

In view of these facts, any deed that may be issued by the North Pacific railroad company to lands along its entire line, and particularly along that portion in operation, is valid, just as good as a patent issued by the United States to a settler on the public domain, who has faithfully observed all the requirements prescribed by the laws of the general government in the premises.

THE CLIMATE AT BISMARCK.

Years before this region was penetrated by the North Pacific railroad, it was generally believed that the Upper Missouri Valley was, during the winter months, a land of perpetual ice and snow, too bleak for actual settlement over whose rolling prairies, which were so beautiful in summer, the winds of dreary winter chased each other in wild, untrammeled glee. This opinion, formed more probably from our latitude, which is 46° 48' than anything else, (certainly not from actual observation,) was a twin of the old idea of the Great American Desert, out of which within comparatively a few years has been made several of the richest and most productive states and territories of this continent, and the fallacy of both of these old ideas has been rapidly dispelled by the actual experience of settlement, ten years of which in the vicinity of Bismarck has demonstrated



BISMARCK'S $30,000 COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.—(Erected in 1879.)

beyond cavil, that in no part of the United States can a finer climate be found for pleasure, comfort or health. Our summers are delightful, followed by a long fall and Indian summer reaching into November. Our winters are milder and much pleasanter than several hundred miles east and south of us. Bright, sunshiny days, with the mercury ranging from a few degrees below zero to seventy-one degrees above, make overcoats almost unnecessary except for travel in the country. The air is pure and so free from moisture that when we have our coldest weather business goes on as usual, and visitors who are used to a climate south and east of us can scarcely believe the indications of the mercury. A more salubrious climate, or one more free from heavy storms, cannot be found. The first renders the country a desirable one for all pulmonary troubles. Our pure air, which is in itself tonic, is so exhilarating, and so thoroughly oxygenizes the blood and equalizes circulation that many live here in comparatively good health who could not endure a month of a rough, damp climate. Epidemic diseases are for this reason very rare, and malarial diseases entirely unknown.

The second and very important feature of the climate of the Missouri valley in the vicinity of Bismarck is the rarity of destructive storms. It seems to be outside the lines of travel from the storm centers. In confirmation of this we have but to call to mind the fact that the phenomenal weather which has prevailed to so great an extent over the country for the last year and a half (the reason for which we have no room to discuss here) as to fill our daily papers with records of disaster by storm and flood, have never reached us. Not a destructive storm of general character in all this time. During the winter of 1880 and 1881, when the railroads south and east of us were locked for weeks with snow, the Northern Pacific trains made their regular trips to Bismarck on every running day with two exceptions. Our storms are limited. The days come and go so bright and pleasant that a moderate storm is many times a relief for the consequent monotony. A pure, dry atmosphere, with freedom from destructive storms, are two important features in any climate. These Bismarck has to a remarkable degree. The air is so pure that objects twenty miles away seem to be no more than six or eight. But in addition to these advantages of climate this country has a record of temperature unsurpassed, as will be seen from the following table, which is official, from the U. S. signal office at Bismarck:

WEATHER SUMMARY, FROM OCT. 1, TO FEB. 20.

	TEMPERATURE.			Rain fall-melted snow, (inches.)	WEATHER		
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Clr Days.	Fair Days.	Cldy Dys.
October ...	40-5	71	17	0 51	9	12	10
November.	24-7	63	-13	0.35	9	15	6
December	26-1	60	-8	0 06	12	18	1
January...	11-8	40	-22	0.23	12	16	3
February...	22-3	56	-22	0 30	7	9	3

The above statements and table would be perhaps incomplete to those who never visited this country, without accompanying reasons, explaining to some extent these somewhat remarkable conditions of climate with which this region is favored. It is noticeable that the mean temperature is a few degrees below the freezing point, and but one cloudy day in December, three in January, and three in February up to the end of the record, Feb. 20. The following facts which scientific investigation has demonstrated, will afford a reasonable solution to this weather problem:

First, the prevailing direction of the great under current of air in this country is from west to east, modified by local causes, such as mountain chains and the valleys of great rivers, and sometimes by scud winds which may blow in any direction while the main current of air is moving eastward. Second, there is in the North Pacific ocean an immense current of warm water called the "Japan current," which leaves the tropical regions southeast of China and runs northeasterly along the coast of Japan until it arrives at the parallel of fifty degrees, north latitude, when it runs easterly until it arrives near the American coast. There it changes a little to the south and strikes the shores of Oregon directly west of here, the main body passing down the Californian coast as far as lower California, when it turns westward and unites with the great equatorial current of the Pacific, where it is again heated in its passage to its former starting point, and sent round again to our western shores. Thus it continues on its ceaseless course, ever bringing the heated waters of the tropics to warm up and modify the northwestern portion of the United States. This Japan current has much greater volume and is warmer than the gulf stream of the Atlantic, which warms up all northern Europe, and the prevailing winds from the west, passing over these heated waters for thousands of miles on their way eastward acquire a summer temperature, and become filled with vapor, a great portion of which becomes condensed as the cooler atmosphere of the coast range is reached, and this makes their winters simply a rainy season, but the warm current of air passes on eastward, following the least obstructed routes until it reaches the great valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone, down which it continues as far as their general course is eastward or south of eastward. This explains why the temperature at Bismarck becomes much milder after the prevailing wind has continued from the northwest for a day or two. These "chenook" winds are very frequent here. We also very often experience mild weather when the winds have prevailed from the southwest for any length of time. This is a modification of the Pacific trade winds which appear on the coast of California and in the great valleys of the Rocky Mountains. The existence of these winds and their influence upon the climate of the upper Missouri valley has now been proved by years of actual experience. Our coldest prolonged winds are from the east and southeast. It is beyond successful contradiction that the salubrious and highly enjoyable climate of Bismarck and vicinity is due to the causes mentioned. The isothermal lines of this latitude as they approach the great valley of the Missouri from the east diverge many degrees toward the north, in fact as far as they are affected by these "chenooks."

In the Missouri bottoms and on our prairies large numbers of cattle and horses have been living all of the past winter upon simply what nature has furnished, and they are now in fine condition. No better climate for health, or for successful stock-raising and agriculture can be found on this continent than in the region around Bismarck, and very few localities can even show a close approximation.

THE GREAT STOCK REGION

Probably no business or occupation is attracting more attention at present than stock-raising. This is on account of the ready market that is always found, the comparatively little risk in the investment, and the immense profit which it returns. In the past the great plains of Texas and Colorado have monopolized a large share of this business and but recently have the great ranges of Western Dakota and Montana attracted the attention of stock-raisers. Parties who went to Montana a few years ago and started in the stock business as an experiment, have proved by their large shipments to the eastern markets within the past two or three years, that no finer stock-raising country is found in the United States. It is estimated that about 11,000 head of cattle, besides a large number of sheep that were shipped over the North Pacific to the east in 1881, commanding the highest prices in the market, and considered as good as corn-fed beef. The quality of this beef, and the reason which makes this country such

A FAVORABLE PLACE FOR STOCK

is on account of the rich and nutritious bunch and buffalo grasses that are peculiar to the country, and everywhere grow with great luxuriance. These grasses ripen and mature before frost, and stock will feed upon them all the year round, requiring no other subsistence. Deep snow rarely comes, or if it does the chenook winds from the Pacific coast soon melt it away. The following is clipped from Col. Lewis Merrill's new pamphlet on the Yellowstone valley:

The grazing and stock raising capabilities of this region cannot be exaggerated. The country is well watered, and covered with buffalo grass, blue-joint and bunch grass—the most nutritious herd grasses that grow. Experience has shown that stock of all kinds live in the open air and thrive during the winter without any artificial aid of hay or shelter. The snow is never deep, and cattle easily get at the grass underneath. The winds in winter are rarely high or long continued; severe storms are almost unknown, and the ravines and valleys furnish ample shelter. The profits of this business are very great, and the opportunities to reap them are open on all sides to the enterprise and energy which will seize them.

Careful managers employ one herd for every 1,500 or 2,000 head of cattle. In starting a new herd, cows, bulls and yearlings are bought. The older cattle of ordinary grade (they are all American—no long-horned Texans) cost from $15 to $25 a head, and calves under one year old running with the herd not being counted. Yearlings may be obtained for from $5 to $7 each. The average cost of raising a steer, not counting interest of capital invested, is from sixty cents to $1 a year, so that a four-year-old steer raised from a calf ready for market costs about $4. A herd consisting of yearlings, cows and bulls will have no steers ready for market in less than two or three years. Taking into account the loss of interest on capital invested before returns are received all expense and ordinary losses, and the average profit of raising in Montana for the last few years has been at least thirty per cent per annum. Some well informed cattle men estimate it at forty or forty-five per cent.

Sheep husbandry is another great source of profit in Montana. The succulent grasses of the territory and its remarkable climate favor the production of sound, soft wool, without the harshness of that grown in lower latitudes. The profits in this business are very large, as the wool may always be counted upon to return at least twenty-five per cent in money on the investment, while the increase in a band of sheep will range from eighty to ninety per cent. Less capital is required in this business than in cattle raising, and the returns are quite as certain.

THE DAKOTA RANGES.

All that is said in regard to Montana applies equally to Western Dakota and to small herds; and when farming is combined with stock-raising no better place can be found than along the Missouri River from Fort Buford down. We have interviewed some of our stock-raisers in this vicinity and obtained the following information, which will be of interest to parties going into the business: Oscar Ward, who has a ranch a couple of miles from this city, says:

I have been in the stock and dairy business, supplying Bismarck with milk and butter, since the spring of 187 My stock has lived nearly every winter wholly without hay or other feed keeping in good condition on the wild prairie grasses. Two winters out of six I fed some hay on account of deep snow, and it is always safer to have plenty on hand, although I have never fed an average during those winters of over a ton to the head, and the hay cost about $10 per ton This winter I have offered hay to my cattle, but they would leave it and go out to feed on the prairie. I have about 100 head and they are all in fine condition. I lived in Minnesota before I came here and consider it costs two thirds less here to keep stock than there

CAPT. WM. HARMON,

of Bismarck, and post trader at Fort Lincoln, says:

I have about 400 head of cattle at Square Butte creek, thirty miles above on the west side of the river. Among them are some fine blooded Durham short horns, brought from Illinois last year I have also about 150 head at the Black Hills country My herd at Square Butte last winter, even after the heavy snow came, were fed little or no hay. They staved in the timber which skirts the Missouri, and which is a great protection for stock and fed on the high rushes, which are very plenty and tender, and which the cattle seemed to prefer to hay. I consider these brushes good feed and sufficient to keep cattle when the deep snows prevent their running on the prairie. I expect to go into the cattle business quite extensively the coming year, and shall have invested at least $20,000.

DON STEVENSON,

an old settler, who has a ranch with Hans Christianson about twelve miles below Bismarck, says:

We have a herd of between 400 and 500 cattle We have fed no hay or grain this winter, and all the stock are rolling fat and fit for beef We will have to carry over 300 tons of hay unused Last winter was an exceptionally hard winter for this country, but we did not have to feed a ton of hay to the head Our hay does not cost us to put up over $1.25 per ton. It is never necessary to feed horses not used Last winter fourteen head of our horses strayed away, and were gone all winter and came back in the spring looking well. It costs me $8 to raise a four-year-old steer, and he is worth at Bismarck $2, and $30 You can figure the profit yourself

H. S. Parkin, who, in connection with Mr. John Thompson, of Dubuque, Ia., has a large ranch fifteen miles below Standing Rock Indian agency, and who has recently laid out the town of Springdale, eighty-five miles below Bismarck, says:

Our herd of 450 are in fine condition. We have fed no hay this winter We have mostly graded stock—short horns—purchased from Con. King, of Minneapolis, four years ago We shall add 500 head of sheep to our stock next spring.

J. F. GIRARD,

of Fort A. Lincoln, says.

I was the first settler west of the Missouri river to go into stock raising I commenced in 1872 at a point nearly opposite Bismarck The first three years I did not cut any hay, and am convinced that no feed is necessary for stock except the wild grasses unless very deep snows come, which are rare in this country

From the best information to be obtained there are now about 25,000 head of stock along the Missouri river from Fort Buford to Sully.

L. Merry, of Painted Woods, twenty-five miles above, has about 160 head. There are quite a number that have small herds in this vicinity—from 40 to 75 head. L. Connelly has a fine head of 80 head at Knife river, seventy-five miles above. Dan Manning, ten miles below, has 160 head; Capt. Wm. Badger has 150 head opposite old Fort Rice; J. McCrory, near Standing Rock, has 150 head. There are several herds near here. Narcelle, a Frenchman, has 1,000 head of cattle, and 350 horses near Fort Sully. Leighton & Jordan, post traders at Fort Buford and other points, and largely interested all through the northwest, as contractors and steamboat owners, have a herd of 1,200 head of cattle near Tobacco Gardens, fifty miles below Buford. They have organized a large stock company with $200,000 capital to go into cattle raising on a large scale. It is known as the Montana & Dakota Cattle company, with headquarters at Tobacco Gardens, Dakota. They expect to expend $100,000 this year in enlarging and improving their herds. As yet the stock business is only in its infancy in the great northwest. There is room for thousands more.

THE Northern Pacific sell their lands as follows: The lands east of the Missouri river are offered at the uniform price of $4 per acre, and the preferred stock of the company will be received at par in payment. If bought on time, one sixth cash down, and the balance in five equal annual payments, with interest at 7 per cent, and a rebate of 25 per cent will be allowed for all land broken within two years of purchase. West of the Missouri the farming lands are sold at $2.60 cash or $3.00 on time, one-sixth down; balance in five annual payments, but preferred stock is not taken for either cash or time payments.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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POINTS FOR LAND HUNTERS

STATIONS EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH OF BISMARCK.

Steele, Crystal Springs, Tappen, Dawson, Mandan, Bly's Mine, Curlew, Kurtz, Dickinson, and Other Important Points.

Alsop is the last station east on the N. P. R. R. within this land district. The only farmer there is James Dunn, a former railroad hand, who has 100 acres under the plow, good buildings, and money to draw on. The land about him is all vacant excepting a claim or two. The soil he says is rich, and the country well adapted to general farming. A Wisconsin colony is figuring on a location at Alsop.

MIDWAY.

This is a station nearly on the line between Kidder and Stutsman counties. Two or three tackmen have taken claims there the past season, but no farming has been done. There is a good show for a prosperous settlement about this station. It has not been examined yet by prospectors.

STEELE.

This is the name of the county seat of Kidder county, and derives its name from the famous Steele farm adjoining the town. It was on this farm that thirty-six acres of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre was raised—the largest yield reported along the line of the North Pacific. The country about this place is of a very superior nature, being a dark loam with a clay subsoil. Quite a number took claims in the vicinity of Steele last year, and this spring promises to see the country generally settled up. Excellent government land is still to be had in sight of town, as are also choice sections of railroad lands. The townsite was only laid out last fall, but, already over 300 lots have been sold, a court house erected, and a fine depot built. Lumber is on the ground for a hotel, store and elevator, and that the town will boom this year is no idle theory. Mr. W. F. Steele has the finest farmhouse and buildings in North Dakota, and has just filled his ice house for the large creamery and cheese factory which he has decided to build early this spring. Mr. Steele has associated with him as proprietor of the new townsite Mr. M. H. Jewell, of Bismarck, and a feature of the town this season will be the planting of trees in front of every lot in the city and the two large parks near the railroad. North and south of Steele, as will be seen on the map, there are numerous lakes, the beds of which are gravel, the banks high, and the water generally soft. There is no waste land. Nearly all is rolling prairie and plough land, with just enough low land to furnish good meadow ranges for stock. A colony from Pennsylvania, and another from Michigan, will soon arrive at Steele, and everything indicates a general settling of the land in this vicinity this year. As a county seat it is always sure to attract the shrewd granger.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

The man who founded Tower City, and created quite a splendid country, forty miles west of Fargo, has selected Crystal Springs as the next point where he will operate, if not taken before he gets through with his Tower City boom. This gentleman, Geo. H. Ellsbury, has explored the country (now all vacant north and south of crystal springs, and he says there is just the land for farmers who want to raise grain, sheep and cattle. The surface is rolling, soil rich, springs numerous and hay meadows plenty. There are sufficient lakes for the protection of stock. At the station there is a lake which Ellsbury signs as an attraction. He would plant trees around its shores and put row and sail boats on its surface. He sees in the lay of the land at Crystal Springs a beautiful location for a city, and wonders why some enterprising capitalist does not anticipate his schemes. The railroad land there is unsold.

DAWSON.

There is a good settlement of substantial people in the vicinity of Dawson, and the prospects this spring for more settlers are very bright. There is a town laid out at Dawson with postoffice, telegraph office and store. J. Dawson Thompson is the proprietor of the townsite, and is the principal farmer. He has a large dwelling house, extensive improvements on his premises, and is powerful working up a boom for his town and country. Grand Rapids, Wis., and several towns in Michigan are furnishing the pioneers for this section. Four German families have recently located south of Dawson, and they report fifteen more families on the road. Dr. Wm. J. Calvert, a Michigan physician has invested at Dawson, and is doing good work in the immigration line. He has located there, and pinned himself to the soil by entering and improving a homestead and tree claim. This will be the first year, practically, that a general crop has been raised in this neighborhood. Of its success there is no doubt. There are lakes both north and south of the railroad. There is plenty of good government land altogether vacant.

TAPPEN.

Tappen, a modest borough located in the center of Kidder county, fifty miles east of Bismarck on the N. P. R. R., promises to be the distributing point for a vast extent of fine, undulating prairie, which is adorned by numerous beautiful spots of choice meadow. The water is unusually fine, and easily obtainable at a depth of from eight to twenty feet. Settlers have heretofore overlooked this point, as it has been generally supposed that all the desirable lands were owned by large capitalists, while the facts are otherwise, and there are to-day adjacent to railroad facilities wheat lands that are unsurpassed, open for entry under the general land laws.

FIFTEENTH SIDING.

This is the first station in Burleigh county, coming west, and it is waiting for a live colony to come along and occupy the good country that stretches away to the north as far as the British Possessions. It can be safely said that there are only four bona fide claims taken. The total is only six. A company of new comers could have it all their own way at this siding, found and name their own town, start stores, open a hotel, build a school-house and churches, and make them all pay.

SIXTEENTH SIDING.

This is the second stopping place in Burleigh county, coming from the east, and is the highest point above the sea on the N. P. R. R. between Bismarck and Duluth. The land here is virtually all vacant, only three or four claims being filed upon, and some of these have run out. Around the siding there is considerable stone, and the land seeker will have to go back from the railroad two or three miles before he finds the best land. The advantage of being near a station, however, is a good offset. A short haul is more of a point with some farmers than the disadvantages of a few surface rocks.

PAINTED WOODS.

Painted Woods is the name of a settlement of pushing Scandinavians, north of Bismarck, on the Missouri River. The land is now surveyed up to Fort Stevenson, and settlers can have all the benefits suggested by good soil, nearness to river and wood, and a probable branch of the Northern Pacific railroad. This branch is already marked on the company's maps as contemplated. Water transportation is also a strong point with many farmers.

THE HATCH SETTLEMENT.

This is a family settlement. The Hatch brothers number six, from Newcastle, Pa., and were so well pleased with the country thirteen miles north of Bismarck, in township 141, range 80, that they decided to locate there on sight. They inspected it the first week in February, finding the weather pleasant and the task of land hunting enjoyable. They will be able to secure, as homesteads and tree claims, a tract of 1,040 acres. They have got about 1,200 acres, and will soon find the rest. East and northeast of them, in townships 141 and 142, range 79, there is a very fine body of wheat land that is open to the first applicants. If not taken before the Hatch brothers get around to it they will fill those townships with their Pennsylvania neighbors and acquaintances. One of the brothers comes from Kansas, where he got enough of it.

RICE RESERVATION.

This old abandoned military reservation will be abolished at this session of Congress, per bill introduced by Delegate Pettigrew. It embraces about six townships of fine river bottoms, wood land and rolling prairie, and has already been invaded by a number of enterprising settlers who want to acquire prior rights. It will probably be surveyed this year and all taken up as fast as the U. S. land office can make the entries, about March or April, 1883.

SPRINGDALE.

This is the name of a settlement in Emmons county, opposite and below Fort Yates, on unsurveyed lands. H. S. Parkin, an enterprising stockman, is the founder, and a willing respondent to any letters of inquiry touching the country and its resources. His P. O. address is Fort Yates.

SPUR, BLUE GRASS AND CURLEW.

These are stations in Morton county, thirty, thirty-five and fifty miles west of the Missouri. Curlew is the center of the Curlew valley, and ought to be a promising point for settlers. There is no land yet taken at or about any of these stations. The tidal wave has not yet reached that far.

MARMOT, SWEET BRIER AND SPUR.

These are all sidings (future stations and villages) west of the Missouri River. The government land is still all vacant around them. There is a chance at each for a colony, and the first come first served.

BLY'S MINE.

This station takes its name from Bly's coal mine, operated by E. H. Bly, proprietor of the Sheridan House, Bismarck, and Charles W. Thompson. Government land all vacant. From this mine comes the lignite coal that is used by many all along the N. P. R. R. A settlement here would have the benefit of good and inexhaustible fuel at $2.50 per ton.

KURTZ AND EAGLE'S NEST.

Kurtz station is named after T. C. Kurtz, of Moorhead, Minn., and one of the popular contractors on the extension. It is in Curlew valley. Eagle's Nest is the western limit of the surveyed land. No government land taken at either point.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

This station is now called Dickinson, and is the eating place between Bismarck and Glendive. Passengers take dinner at Dickinson. The land will be surveyed next summer. From Dickinson east forty miles there is a fine country, and in a few years it will be all occupied.

KNIFE RIVER VALLEY.

The land is surveyed at the junction of this valley with the Missouri. There is a postoffice and a few settlers located. The advantages are river transportation, timber, water, good soil and extensive grazing areas. This will probably be the central settlement of Mercer county, and is the natural location for the county seat.

MANDAN.

Immediately west of the Missouri there is the thriving town of Mandan, with a population of five hundred people, with surveyed lands running north as far as township 143, taking in the Knife River valley where it strikes the Missouri. The land is practically all open to settlement after you pass north six miles, or ten miles west. The rich Heart River valley has scarcely been touched yet. There is good water in this river, and some timber fringing its banks.

FORT LINCOLN.

West of this famous military post, nearly opposite Bismarck, are two townships known as Custer Flats. Some of this land has been taken, but there is more that has not. This little plain is rated first-class wheat land.

The Hayes's Farm.

This farm consists of nearly 900 acres, was opened in 1879. The first crop was harvested in 1880, consisting of 200 acres Wheat at 24 bushels per acre and 100 acres oats at 89 bushels per acre. The manager, Chas. M. Cushman, in selecting his first seed, obtained at great expense only the best. The result has been that he has been able to give the farmers in this vicinity the best seed grown in the northwest. We refer the reader to the letter of the Millers' Association below to substantiate this statement. The crop of 1880 sold for $1.25 per bushel. Crop of 1881 for $1.33 per bushel. To-day, February 11th, Mr. Cushman has five teams harrowing, preparing the ground for seeding which he intends to commence March 1st.

OFFICE OF THE
MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14, 1881.

Chas. M. Cushman, Esq., Bismarck D. T.

DEAR SIR:—I have received from you a sample of "Scottish fife" wheat raised by you near Bismarck. I have shown it to our inspector, and many of the millers, and they are greatly pleased with it. You are entitled to great credit for the trouble and expense you have been to in getting pure seed and starting off on the frontier with the right kind of wheat. You cannot too strongly impress upon the farmers the importance of sowing that variety and keeping it pure. I have no doubt that within two years and perhaps sooner that kind of wheat will command a premium of eight or ten cents a bushel above the soft and mixed varieties. Yours truly, E. B. ANDREWS,
General Agent.

COMING CLARKE.

BURLEIGH COUNTY'S BONANZA FARM AND SURROUNDINGS.

Beautiful Valley of Apple Creek, Gentle Slopes, Rich Soil, and Small Farmers—Improvements in the New Town.

A recent visitor to Clarke contributes the following sketch of what he saw on the famous Clarke farm and in the surrounding country:

"The writer having business with Mr. John I. Steen, manager of the noted Clarke farm, 13 miles east of Bismarck, stepped from the train one bright morning recently and found himself lost in the extensive improvements which have been made there, where a short time before existed a wilderness. The Apple Creek valley at this point is about seven miles wide, almost level, with gently sloping hills on either side, while the creek, with its fringe of green trees, winds through it, here on one side, there on the other, giving a picturesque and pleasing appearance seldom found in a prairie country. Near the south side of the valley is the North Pacific R. R. track, and on the top of a beautiful swell, about 400 yards from the railroad, are located the extensive buildings of the Clarke farm. Mr. Steen very kindly devoted his time to showing me over the farm and surrounding country.

THE DWELLING HOUSE

is large and comfortable, containing nine rooms, well furnished and finished, inside and out with due attention to architectural effect. We next visited a building containing ample accommodations for the farm hands, a blacksmith shop containing a complete equipment, a carpenter shop in which all machinery, etc., is repaired without leaving the farm. Nearly opposite the blacksmith shop stands the granary, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. This building contains the seed grain and seed cleaning machinery. The immense barn standing back on the south side of the quadrangle has in the basement accommodations for forty horses and mules, and a very neat and convenient feed room. The next floor furnishes storage for the machinery, which was in the best of order. On this floor is a large harness room with appliances for cleaning and repairing the harness. Opposite the harness room is a feed bin containing 600 bushels, with spouts leading down to the feed room below. The next floor consists of a hay mow with a capacity of 70 tons of hay. The farm contains 2,270 acres, with about 1,200 under cultivation.

THE YIELD.

Mr. Steen informs me that his crop of oats has averaged 43⅓ bushels per acre, clear through. Owing to the high prices realized for oats, from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, wheat has received little attention so far.

About March 1st the farm hands are busily engaged in preparing the seed which is sown from March 15th to April 15th. After seeding the teams are employed in breaking new land until about July 1st, when they commence putting up their supply of hay. August 1st ushers in the harvest season, which lasts about two weeks. Then threshing and stubble plowing occupies the attention of the farmer until King Frost cries enough. There is one great advantage possessed by the Missouri slope, namely, that the new breaking does not require backsetting in the fall. All that is necessary after breaking the land is to harrow it thoroughly with a spring-tooth harrow and put in the seed.

THE SMALL FARMERS.

Visiting the small farmers in the vicinity I found them to be almost entirely American, hailing from the New England States, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois, with a few Canadians. Their farms present a neat and attractive appearance, and most of them possess live stock of good quality. Driving over the country I was impressed with the vast extent of fine land still unoccupied and open to the settler under the homestead, preemption and tree claim laws.

Mr. Steen has laid out a fine, level piece of land, opposite the station, as a townsite and has built an elegant circular steam grain elevator, with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, which will furnish the surrounding farmers with storage for their grain. Already over 100 lots have been sold, and a store, hotel, school-house and blacksmith shop will be erected in the spring. On the arrival of a colony of forty families from Vermont and Massachusetts, expected about April 1, a church society will be organized and a building erected. These settlers will bring some fine stock, which will undoubtedly do remarkably well here. F. S. W.

VACANT CLAIMS.

In the same township as Clarke, on the north side of Apple Creek, there are sixteen vacant claims. The township due north of the Clarke township, five miles from the railroad, is all vacant except two tracts of 160 acres each. Through this township Apple Creek runs north and south. The land is undulating prairie, and is just the place for a colony. Township 140, range 77, east of this one, is all vacant. Township 139, range 77, east of the Clarke township is nearly all vacant. South of this township there is as fine land (Township 138, range 77) as the district can boast. There are fifty claims vacant now, which the colony referred to in the above letter expect to take.

THE FIRST CROP

will be raised this year. Last year the land already taken was entered, and only breaking done. There is an unusual area of hay land in this township. A meadow is a valuable feature, and experienced settlers do not overlook it in making a selection. Thomas Richards the pioneer of this township, arrived last June with his family, from the famed valley of the Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and was captivated by the beauty of this township the first time he saw it. He and his son have 480 acres in a body, and they claim they never saw such land in Lebanon. Every acre can be plowed, and the soil is a black loam sixteen inches deep, supported by a rich

CLAY SUBSOIL

that is almost measureless. The senior Richards found water at the depth of 43 feet, and the subsoil was clay all the way down until he struck water, where there was gravel. Dr. Kalbach, of Reading, Penn., took a tree claim cornering on Richards' homestead, and broke 107 acres. Richards broke 50 on his own claim, and will seed that this spring, as well as Kalbach's. Richards' cattle have been running out all winter, and very little, comparatively, of the 150 tons of hay he put up has been fed to them. He reports them in good condition, and being a stockman he knows what good condition is. Besides building his house, digging a well, breaking 50 acres, and putting up his hay, Richards built a warm stable of poles and old railroad ties, and then sodded it up. "The costliest stable in Pennsylvania is no warmer," he says. By selling some of his hay in Bismarck and marketing his butter product at 45 cents a pound, this sterling son of Britain, via Pennsylvania, has been able to make a living the first year. He or his son has also done some teaming and work for others. His eldest son, living in England, expects to be out this spring with a

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

In the townships south of Clarke there are a number of claims. There are others held by single men that can be bought cheap. The railroad land in the vicinity of Clarke is principally owned by Pittsburgers, who are ready to sell to actual settlers on liberal terms. They are not holding their land as a speculation, beyond getting their principal with 7 per cent interest. The Missouri river is not far from this part of Burleigh county, and from its bottoms an abundance of wood can be secured.

A Practical Farmer's Experience.

BISMARCK, North Dakota, Feb. 15, 1882.—

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request for a paper on the character, productions, etc., of this locality I have the honor of submitting the following

The land of the Missouri valley is rolling prairie. The surface is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. Three horses or mules, or two yoke of oxen, will readily manage a breaking plow, turning a furrow from twelve to sixteen inches wide. The ground should be broken in June, and from eight years' observation and experience I do not hesitate to say that the thinner the sod can be turned the better it is for subsequent cultivation. The sod should be allowed to lie until the next spring, when it should be seeded to wheat or oats without being backset. Barley should be sown on old ground, and should be the last put in. The more thoroughly the ground is harrowed and pulverized after the grain is sown the larger will the crop yield. Since 1873 I have been farming on land adjoining the city of Bismarck, and by rotating the crops I see no falling off in the yield. I have raised potatoes that have produced 300 bushels to the acre, wheat that yielded 25, oats 50 and barley 45 bushels per acre. The varieties sown were Scotch fife wheat and common white oats. All varieties of garden vegetables grow here to good size and are of excellent flavor. Pumpkins, squashes, melons, cabbages and other vegetables that require a long season to mature, ripen well here. In regard to climate I am satisfied that it is superior to that of Minnesota and the other Northwestern States. Our springs are earlier, our winters are milder and our falls later, which gives farmers more time to put in their crops in the spring and take care of them as they mature, and prepare the ground again for the next year's seeding. While the older states are visited by destructive tornadoes, and their railroads are blockaded by long continued snow storms our locality enjoys pleasant weather and immunity from such misfortunes. While we have ample rain to sufficiently moisten the ground, our rainy season is over by the first of August, at which time the grain is ready for the harvester. The price of breaking new land ranges from $2.75 to $3.25 per acre, according to the amount of land desired to have broken. In regard to the cost of raising grain and other crops I know that it need not cost more than $7 per acre to raise wheat, oats or barley, and hire it all done. This expense includes threshing. Of course when the farmer has his own team and does his own work the cash outlay is small. I have raised potatoes and hired all the work done to raise them and place them in the cellar in the fall at a cost of 17 cents per bushel, and have sold them in the spring for $2 per bushel.

In regard to fruits, I am satisfied that the Wealthy, Tetofsky and Duchess of Oldenburg apple trees will grow and bear fruit here. All kinds of garden fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and also plum, cherry and hardy pear and crab apples will grow and bear fruit in this locality. Of course our country has been too recently settled for the trees of these varieties now planted and growing to be old enough to bear, but if their growth is any indication of their bearing fruit as soon as they are old enough it can be considered an assured fact.

It will be remembered that the first grain grown in what is now northern Dakota was in 1875, and from that date up to the present time the yield has maintained an average of 20 bushels per acre of full weight. And now the crop amounts in round numbers to near three millions of bushels of wheat. This grain is of such an excellent variety and quality that all the leading millers of the country compete for it, that they may manufacture it into flour. Minnesota, which is one of the largest wheat producing States, her yield amounting for the last three years to 40,000,000 of bushels per annum, has a general average of only fourteen bushels per acre, being seven bushels per acre less than the general average of northern Dakota, while in New York and New Jersey, where they cannot raise wheat, but do raise about nine bushels of rye, and sometimes as high as twenty-five bushels of oats per acre, the latter weighing about twenty-six pounds per bushel. It would make those Jersey farmers stare to see the threshing machines here turn out from forty to sixty bushels of oats per acre that will weigh 36 and 38 pounds per bushel.

To sum up my experience, gathered from my eight years' residence and observation here, I am satisfied that the Missouri river valley cannot be surpassed by any other portion of the United States for grain raising or the cultivation of vegetables of all kinds; that the successful cultivation of the hardy varieties of apples and other fruits that do well in Minnesota is not an experiment but an assured fact, as soon as the trees now growing are old enough to bear; that our climate is as desirable and pleasant as that of Minnesota and other northwestern States; that our rainfall is ample to water our growing crops during the summer, to insure their maturing in full growth and weight; that parties desiring to emigrate west cannot do better than to come to this part of northern Dakota, where they will do well if they will settle down with a determination to make themselves a home, and have a reasonable amount of energy and industry to carry it out; that we are the first settlers of what is destined at no great period of time to be an immense empire, teeming with a prosperous population who will raise the breadstuffs to feed the hungry world. Respectfully,

THOMAS VAN ETTEN.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

THE ACTUAL FIGURES FOR THE YEAR OF 1881.

Over 43,000,000 Pounds of Freight by River—Bismarck Receives by Rail 120,032,367 Pounds of Private Freight.

The Missouri river, during the season of navigation from the first of May to the first of November, is navigable for large steamers 1,200 miles above Bismarck to Fort Benton and the great falls, and 3,000 miles southward to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. From twenty to thirty boats annually ply between Bismarck and the points above, and the amount of freight handled is simply immense. Five lines of steamers make their headquarters at Bismarck, and during the season the total number of trips made by all boats is from 150 to 175. Each boat, when leaving the port of Bismarck, takes from $1,000 to $3,000 worth of stores and supplies for its crew and passengers; and upon returning distributes among its crew from $1,500 to $3,000, according to the length of the time required to make the round trip. Bismarck merchants receive the benefits of this immense traffic

STEAMBOAT BUSINESS.

The steamboat business for 1881 was greatly in excess of any previous year, there being shipped from Bismarck to Fort Benton and other points on the Missouri river, 27,560,000 pounds of private freight, and 7,200,000 pounds of military freight. On the Yellowstone river there has been carried 8,420,000 pounds, making a total of 43,180,000 pounds of freight moved from Bismarck this year.

In addition there was transported 13,000 passengers. These boats also carried during the season 2,400 Indians, 1,800 head of horses and cattle and 600 head of sheep. There were received from the above steamboats for shipment east 160,000 buffalo hides, 180 tons of wool, and a large number of other hides and pelts. The number of steamboats employed was twenty-one, the largest being the Dacotah, of the Coulson line, with a freight capacity of 1,400 tons, and the smallest being the Gen. Tompkins, with a freight capacity of 250 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Bismarck postoffice is a second class office, or the same grade and salary as such towns as Dunkirk, N. Y., and Lake City, Minnesota. The money orders issued during 1881 amounted to $50,000, and orders paid $25,000. The express business figures up $80,000, and the telegraph business of the Western Union alone is more than all other cities on the North Pacific combined.

The North Pacific sold at this point $64,000 of tickets last year independent of government transportation, which is in itself a large item.

Freight agent Davidson furnishes the following item: Received at Bismarck in 1881, viz: 120,032,367 pounds, for which the company received $509,561.98. This is independent of railroad and extension business.

The transfer boat of the North Pacific on the Missouri river at this point made $94,539.65 net for the company last year, transporting east and west 15,120 cars, coaches and engines.

Dakota's Great Coal Fields.

Coal is the mainspring of modern civilization, and in every aspect in which we view the wonderful resources of the Golden Northwest we find cause for congratulation and admiration. Whether we contemplate the production of the soil or the vast extent and richness of the mineral kingdom—the wide and varied scenes of its distribution, or the topographical features and facilities for its development.

The value of coal to those possessing and utilizing it is made manifest by their prosperity and the wealth and power of communities and nations whose trade is largely influenced by its trade or dynamic value. Cities located on or near or within its direct influence flourish while older and formerly more prominent places decline. As the true promoter of progressive and permanent development, coal is pre-eminently first of all other minerals.

Our coals, as so far developed, belong to the Trassic and Tertiary ages, but a drill hole lately sunk at Bly's Mine Colliery has developed the existence of new coal beds of superior quality, having a roof of forty feet of sand rock, and as the only cause which it is necessary to consider in limiting the depth at which it may be practicable to work coal is the increase of temperature which accompanies increase of depth, and as the temperature of the earth is constant at about fifty feet, having a temperature of fifty degrees Fahr., and increases one degree Fahr. for each sixty feet in depth, it will seem that four thousand feet will be about the maximum depth attainable. This being the case there is no doubt that the drilling now in progress at Bly's Mine Colliery will develop rich veins of carboniferous coal.

Lignite or brown coal similar to that being produced at present occurs in Virginia, the coal from which field was the first opened and mined in the United States.

Coals of the same age also found in Chatain, Rockingham and Stokes counties, North Carolina, and are used to good advantage for household purposes and generating steam in locomotives, and in a country without coal of the carboniferous formation like the vast territory of the great west their value cannot be computed.

The coal fields of Dakota are of immense extent, extending from the Missouri river on the east to its western boundary, and from the Black Hills on the south to the British Possessions on the north, making an area of 100,000 square miles of coal bearing territory, besides a new district lately discovered in the Mouse River country, which promises a rich development.

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PRICES AT BISMARCK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SETTLER'S BENEFIT.

Prices of Lots, Lands, Provisions, Farm Machinery, Stock, Fuel, Breaking, Etc.—Wages, and Rate of Taxation.

Many may suppose that Bismarck, being located such a distance west, the prices of provisions, clothing, etc., are high, but such is not the case. The merchants of Bismarck have the advantage of rail and river competition, and their freight is laid down here nearly as cheap as it is Fargo, 200 miles east and much cheaper than at Jamestown, 100 miles east. This being so, they are prepared to sell goods at reasonable figures, and settlers will find upon arriving here, as good and well selected stocks, and nearly as low figures as they have been accustomed to see. The farmer finds ready market for his produce at the various stores and hotels of Bismarck, and receives good prices therefor.

WOOD

has to be hauled from the Missouri river, as a rule. Dry woods sells in Bismarck at $5 per cord. Lignite coal, which makes a warm fire, retails for $4 50 per ton. It comes from Bly's mine west of Bismarck thirty-five miles. The first settlers on the railroad, distant from the river in either direction, use old railroad ties that are thrown away. The railroad also delivers wood at actual cost. The management, however, recommend lignite strongly, and shows by experiment that a ton of it is worth a cord and a third of wood The lignite can be had at $4 00 per ton by the car load anywhere in the district. Other mines can be developed, and the price of this fuel will be more likely to fall in value than advance. Good water can be found by digging from twenty to fifty feet, and a windmill will furnish an almost constant flow of the purest water for both domestic and stock purposes. Three hundred dollars will build a very comfortable home, and a man's own labor will build him a log stable for stock that will beat for comfort a frame that would cost five hundred dollars.

COST OF STOCK AND MACHINERY.

A fair pair of horses harnessed can be bought for $325; or a yoke of oxen for $110; a wagon for $75 or $85, according to rigging and payments; a sulkey breaking plow for $60, or a breaking walking plow $25; wooden harrow $14, or iron harrow $24; seeder for two horses $65; mower for two horses $80; harvester and binder, six foot cut, $300; cost of threshing per bushel, three to six cents; wooden pumps $15; cost of breaking, when hired, $3.50 per acre; back setting not considered necessary in this country; stubble plowing $1.50; land can be rented for $2 and $2.50 per acre; on shares for one-half the crop, if the landlord furnishes the seed; or one-third if the other party furnishes it; it costs $9 per acre to raise wheat; some more and some less on new land; on old about $7 per acre.

WAGES

of farm hands $30 per month and board; harvest hands $3 per day; common laborers $1.50 per day; carpenters $2.50 and $3.50 per day. Common lumber retails at $25 per thousand; other grades in the usual proportion. Lumber comes from Minnesota. The farmers, at this time, can get for their wheat $1,50; oats 70 cents; potatoes $2; onions per bushel $3; butter forty cents; milk eight cents a quart; eggs thirty-five cents per dozen; chickens dressed one dollar a pair; all produce brings big prices. These prices, however, will not be maintained, but for several years the local demand here and west will keep them stiff; they will be ruled by the St. Paul market with the cost of transportation added to the producer's profits. Money is loaned freely on good real estate security at twelve per cent. Total tax rate in this county (Burleigh) is two per cent. with the court house and jail built.

SEASON FOR BREAKING LAND

is in May and June. Commence seeding in the spring as soon as the snow is off and two inches of frost out of the ground. The escaping frost thereafter supply the moisture that gives our spring wheat, the Scotch fife variety, its splendid start. April showers are not necessary. May and June give the necessary rains. Wheat yield averages twenty bushels, but nearly everybody figures on getting twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre; oats fifty bushels, potatoes from seventy-five to two hundred bushels; turnips, onions and all kinds of garden vegetables as thick as they can grow. Cottonwood tree is the popular tree for transplanting. The young cottonwoods grow by the million on the Missouri river bottoms and can be pulled at a cost of seventy-five cents per thousand. The champion tree planter of Minnesota, Leonard B. Hodges, gets his cottonwoods from these bottoms. With proper cultivation there is no trouble in raising a grove of these cottonwoods on any quarter section of land in the district. Besides the government tender of 160 acres of free land as an inducement to plant trees, the Territory

EXEMPTS FROM TAXATION

for ten years every forty acres of land that embrace five acres of growing forest trees to the amount of one thousand dollars valuation. A well-to-do farmer who has 160 acres of land under cultivation with good buildings upon it, can plant twenty acres of trees in the centre of that farm, five on each forty, and his land and improvements will be exempted from taxation for ten years to the amount of $4,000. A farmer who gets his land for nothing, and is free from all taxes for a decade, ought to make farming pay in a locality where there is both a shipping and a domestic demand for his produce. There is no item that can be wrought out on a farm that adds a greater intrinsic value to it than a well cultured grove of forest trees. There are successful experiments in raising fruit trees in and around Bismarck, and by those who are experimenting, fruit culture is considered a certainty. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries grow abundantly in season. A greenhouse established in Bismarck in the fall of 1881, furnished for the holidays boxes of the finest lettuce and radishes and onions by the bunch, and many a dinner table in Bismarck with these vegetables and a basket of flowers from the same house, presented the appearance of a more tropical region.

PRICES.

In Bismarck rents are high. A house of two rooms, $10 per month: three rooms, $12 and $15: four rooms, $15 and $20; five rooms, $20 and $25: business houses, $50 to $110 offices, $15 to 25; business lots from $500 to $3,500; residence lots, $25 to $300; good lots for either figure, the distance from the center of the town making the chief difference. It is no trouble to find a good residence location, as the topography of the town affords an almost unlimited number of pleasant sites. The cost of housekeeping is an item of interest to Bismarckers. Wood, $5.00 a cord; hard coal from Pennsylvania, $13.50 per ton; lignite, $3.50 and $4.50 per ton: female help, $20 per month; a house of four rooms, conveniently and neatly furnished costs about $400: flour from $3 to $5 (finest patent) per hundred: fresh beef fifteen cents per pound: pork, twelve cents: venison (in season) eight cents: oysters, sixty cents a quart; fresh fish from twelve to twenty-five cents per pound: coffee, twenty-five to forty cents a pound; tea, fifty cents; eggs, thirty-five cents; butter, thirty-five cents; cranberries, twelve and one-half cents a quart or $3 a bushel; crackers, twelve and a half cents a pound; apples, per barrel, $8; potatoes $2.00 per bushel.

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL FARMS.

Why the Missouri Slope Is Destined a Great Future.

Everyone who has considered the matter will conclude that for permanent benefits a country with small farms is far preferable to that with large farms of the Dalrymple stamp. It is not only better for the farmer, but vastly more profitable for the merchant or middle men. That wheat raising on a large scale is not so profitable as is generally supposed, can be seen by the following from the Fargo Argus:

"Comparisons between small and large farms instituted by the Jamestown Alert, which makes interesting reading, Oliver Dalrymple says it cos's seven dollars per acre to raise wheat, but J. S. Parsons, who lives in Richland county, near the upper end of the valley, says he can raise No. 1. hard file at a cost of four dollars and fifty cents per acre and make money. The following detailed account of Mr. Parson's operations last season—furnished by the Richland County Gazette—affords a striking illustration of what the bonanza farmers will have to contend with by and by from the superior advantages possessed by small farmers over those overgrown and unwieldly concerns. It should be understood that Mr. Parsons was assisted only by his two little children, seven and nine years of age, and by one hired man working twenty days. Three small horses and four oxen make his team.

Commencing April 25, two hundred acres was seeded with wheat, oats and barley, five acres of corn and one of potatoes were planted, fifty-two apple trees and five hundred raspberry and strawberry plants from Cornwall, on the Hudson, were set out; 10,000 box elder trees were taken up and replanted. And by the time the garden patch was put in shape it was the 25th of May.

Next in order, one hundred and twenty acres of rough, hubbly prairie was turned over. On July 4, the mower and horse-rake were put into operation, and not allowed to stop until fifty tons of hay were secured. Then fifteen acres of barley were cut and stacked, and fifteen acres of stubble ground immediately turned over Then three hundred acres of wheat and oats were cut, shocked and stacked (only one six foot machine being used) one hundred and fifteen acres were for an outside party, the proceeds of which were one hundred and sixty dollars. At noon, October 1, the fall plowing was completed, the corn was harvested, seventy bushels of potatoes put in the cellar, and the beets, carrots, turnips, squashes, citrons, and other garden truck secured. A contract was now entered into to plow one hundred acres for $175. This job was finished, and ten sacks of grain threshed out by November 1. The one hundred and twenty acres now demanded attention, and Mr. P. crowded all hands on deck and tore the rotted sod all to pieces with spring tooth harrows, keeping close to work till winter set in.

That's business. And, more than all, when the harvest is gathered, the land is not surrendered to silence and desolation until the spring following, as on the bonanza farm. A home remains, the centre of a thousand interests and attractions and industries. One one hundred and sixty acre farm, with its family of industrious, self respecting housemates, its red-cheeked boys and modest girls—with grandma dozing over her knitting, and the cat purring on the hearth rug—is of more value to the world and the state than the best 20,000 acre wheatfield in the northwest.

MONTANA will be to Bismarck what Dakota is to St. Paul or the west has been to Chicago, or the central states were so many years to New York. It will be to the North Pacific what California has been to the Union Pacific. It is a better country than California, richer in mineral wealth, greater in agricultural resources, and, if possible, more picturesque and has a more healthful climate. Bismarck will become the great wholesale point in the northwest, and those of our merchants who do not build on a broad foundation make a mistake. With our perfect facilities, goods are shipped cheaper to Bismarck than any other point northwest of St. Paul, and when sent via the lakes or the Missouri river are laid down at Bismarck at about the same price for the freight enjoyed by St. Paul. With two other roads reaching Bismarck from the southeast these advantages will be as fixed as anything in business can be, and can be counted upon as surely as the fact that water will reach its level

STATISTICS

Presented by the North Dakota Delegation to Congress.

The number of acres of public lands entered in Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1879, under the several acts of congress, which require actual settlement or cultivation was 575,007.39; for the year ending June 30, 1880, 963,842 75; and for the year ending June 30, 1881, 1,356,-374.23; for the year ending December 31, 1881, embracing six months of the year last noted, the entries aggregated 2,364,-000 acres. The number of postoffices in North Dakota June 30, 1880, was eighty-six The present number is 146, showing an increase of sixty during the past eighteen months.

The sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers at the several postoffices in North Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1880, amounts to $30,540 03; for the year ending June 30, 1881, to $45,480 36; and for the half year ending December 31, 1881, to $31,787.66.

In June, 1880, there were 260 miles of railroad in operation in North Dakota Now there are 588 miles in operation, 194 miles graded and ready for the superstructure, and 316 miles under contract to be built during the current year.

These new lines of road have opened to settlement new localities, and added wonderfully to the development of the country.

In June, 1880, there were but two national and five private banks in North Dakota. Now there are, nine national banks and three others in process of organization, making twelve (while in the state of Nebraska there are but ten) and sixteen private banks.

In June, 1880, there were but nine church structures in North Dakota, now there are forty-nine; then seventeen school houses, now 136; then eighty six postoffices, now 146; then four flouring mills, now twenty-one; then one daily and ten weekly newspapers, now five daily and twenty-four weekly.

For the year 1880 the taxable valuation of North Dakota was $7,324,700; for the year 1881, $15,338,847.

As property is listed for taxation in May, this statement does not show the increase in valuation since May, 1881, which has been greater than for any preceding year, nor does it show the value of railroad, homestead, pre-emption or tree culture lands, which cannot be taxed so long as the title remains within the United States.

The census of 1880 shows 136,357 acres under cultivation for the year 1879. From statistics furnished by shippers, carriers, elevators and millmen, and gathered from other sources, we believe the land under cultivation for 1881 exceeded 600,000 acres, and the product of wheat alone was not less than 8,600,000 bushels. The amount to be put under cultivation for 1882 will not be less than 800,000 acres, and the wheat product will not be less than 11,000,000 bushels.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

The largest body of agricultural land within the United States open to settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and tree culture laws is found in the territory of Dakota Although the great bulk of these lands remain unsurveyed, through a lack of appropriations for the purpose, and in several of the counties there are more settlers on unsurveyed than there are on surveyed lands, a large and thrifty population has entered the territory. It is principally American, coming from New England, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the northwestern states. The foreign population comes principally from Canada, Sweden and Norway. The Irish and French are also well represented. But little foreign immigration has reached North Dakota direct from the old country; nearly all have become Americanized through a former settlement in older states.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The soil of North Dakota is exceedingly deep and rich. In the Red river country, from the surface, down three to five feet, will be found a rich black soil, that has grown better and more productive with use, producing an average of twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. In the Missouri and James river valleys the soil is not so dark but none the less rich, being strongly impregnated with lime. Prof. Denton, of Boston, said of this region: "For thirty feet, and in some instances for a depth of seventy feet or more, you have a soil, or rather a succession of soils, every foot of which is better than the best lands in New England. Your bad lands are only bad because of the excess of fertilizers which other lands lack." The soil in all sections of North Dakota possesses all of the elements that make farming successful and profitable. The climate is all that can be desired, and while the thermometer sometimes reaches a low figure in winter, the air is so pure and dry that there is less suffering from cold than in localities further south. It never rains in winter, and the snow fall is much lighter than in localities 200 miles south.

These advantages of soil and climate result in stock and grain growing on a large, and constantly increasing scale.

THE COUNTRY

is well watered. The streams and lakes are skirted with timber, in some instances several thousand acres in a body, but the great bulk of the land is prairie, and fully ninety eight per cent. of it is adapted to agriculture.

COAL.

Immense beds of lignite or brown coal are found They are from a few inches to twelve feet in thickness. The coal is used for manufacturing purposes, to some extent by engines on the railroads and for fuel by the settlers.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Prest.
ASA. FISHER, Vice-Prest.
W. A. DILLON, Cash'r.
F. W. McKINNEY, Asst. Cash'r

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Capital, - - - - $50,000 00
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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No. 50 Main Street, corner Third. One block from N. P. R. R. Depot. Headquarters for Standing Rock and Buford Stage Lines.

BISMARCK, D. T.

H. H. DAY,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

The largest stock of Diamonds, Fine Watches, and Jewelry west of St. Paul and just as cheap. I am also agent for sewing machines. I carry the celebrated White and the German Singer. People coming west should sell their old machines and buy new ones in Bismarck. I will guarantee to sell you machines here for what they sell for in the east, and save you the freight.

C. S. WEAVER, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS and JOBBERS OF LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL,

Bismarck, D. T.

Carry the largest stock in Dakota Territory.

BLY & THOMPSON,

COAL OPERATORS.

Operating Bly's Mine Colliery, Little Missouri Colliery, Miles City Colliery

General office, Bismarck, D. T.

C. W. Thompson,
E. H. Bly,

GRIFFIN & MILLER,

Proprietors

BISMARCK HORSE MARKET.

We buy and sell farm and carriage stock and deal only in the best animals. We can fit you out with any kind of a team you want.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

FULL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

G. H. FAIRCHILD.

WM. GLITSCHKA,

GENERAL GROCER.

No. 34 Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

SIG. HANAUER.

Proprietor

ST. PAUL BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE

THE

LARGEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE NORTHWEST.

Our prices are as low as in the east and we claim that our goods are superior to any other establishment in Bismarck, because we buy direct from eastern manufactories and never buy shabby goods.

No 46 Main Street, Opp Postoffice.

JOHN E. CARLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bismarck, D. T.

F. DONNELLY,

Dealer in

FLOUR AND FEED

Farmer, Stock Raiser, Claim Hunter and Surveyor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE

Best Line to the Golden Northwest

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA, AND AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Connecting at Bismarck and Glendive with steamers on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers Express trains leave St. Paul and Duluth daily, except Saturday, for Brainerd, Fargo, Bismarck, and points west of the Missouri river

SLEEPING CARS ON

NIGHT TRAINS.

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ACRES OF

THE BEST WHEAT LANDS,
THE RICHEST MEADOW LANDS,
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In the world Suitable for diversified farming, stock raising and dairying.

TERMS—One-sixth cash, balance in five annual payments, at 7 per cent interest Preferred Stock of the company taken at par in exchange for lands east of the Missouri river. The best opportunity left in the United States to procure government lands near railroads and towns is on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad Reduced rates of fare and freight to settlers Reduced rate of fare to land seekers. For full information, maps, etc., address

R. M NEWPORT,
General Land Agent

GEO. K. BARNES, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

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BURLEIGH'S BONANZA.

A REVIEW OF THE CEREAL CROP OF THE COUNTY.

Detailed Statement of the Enormous Yield and What the Farmers Say About the Land in this Vicinity.

In this statement we have been compelled to rely largely on the threshers books. They are correct as to the amount threshed, but they do not give the yield per acre. John Quinlan had six acres of wheat and forty acres of oats. The yield of wheat was 31½ bushels per acre, oats, 71 bushels. The wheat was extra No. 1. Eighty seven bushels of it weighed 111 pounds, an increase of over 25 per cent. above the standard. The oats weighed forty pounds to the bushel, an increase of 25 per cent. Thomas Van Etten, on an adjoining farm, 31 bushels of wheat per acre; 69½ of oats, and 40 bushels of barley. C. A. Lounsberry had 225 bushels of wheat from 11 acres, and Lovett Gill's farm, worked by Alex Cameron, from 90 acres of wheat gave an average of 28 bushels per acre. Norman Falconer had 50 acres of oats, and 25 of wheat,

THE AVERAGE

being about 50 bushels of oats and 22 of wheat. Wm A Meserve had 419 bushels of wheat, the average being 19 bushels per acre. Sol. Sunderland had one acre of oats and 51 bushels yield. Robert Macnider had on his homestead 80 acres of wheat, which will return 20 odd bushels per acre, and John A. McLean had 80 acres of oats, yielding 3,200 bushels. Henry Falconer had 25 acres of oats and wheat. Alex. Cameron had 2,340 bushels of oats and 800 bushels of wheat. Harry Galloway had 1,040 bushels of oats and 269 bushels of wheat. His grain was largely on sod broken last spring, but his wheat yield was 15 bushels per acre and oats 38. Alex. McKenzie had 1,350 bushels of oats, a light crop on sod. Thomas Fortune had 345 bushels of oats; J. F. Wallace 560 bushels; Geo. C. Gibson, 25 bushels of wheat from one acre, and Wm. Gibson 142 bushels per acre, the yield being 31 bushels per acre. Henry Suttle had 859 bushels of oats and 362 of wheat. C W Freede had 988 bushels of oats and 110 bushels of wheat. N. Dunkelberg, 1,018 bushels of oats, 272 bushels of wheat, and 92 bushels of barley. John Pollock had 610 bushels of oats, and L. S Clemens 417 bushels. Matt. Cunnae had six acres of wheat which yielded

THIRTY FIVE BUSHELS PER ACRE.

George Hay had 20 acres of wheat. Col. Wm. Thompson had 50 acres of wheat, averaging 19 bushels per acre, and 10 acres of oats, averaging 45 bushels. Pat Malloy had 10 acres of oats, and Fred Strauss 1,058 bushels from 35 acres, and is to-day threshing 40 acres of wheat which will yield about 25 bushels per acre In the Maine settlement J. A. Field had 100 bushels of wheat from 20 acres and 260 bushels of oats from four acres. Cyrus Scribner had 120 bushels of wheat from eight bushels sown, and 300 bushels of oats from six acres N E Skelton had 163 bushels of wheat from ten bushels sown, and 500 bushels of oats from ten acres M D Downs had 200 bushels of oats from this spring's breaking. L. O Stevens had 40 acres of wheat and 20 acres of oats The wheat was raised on Judge Bowen's land and will yield certainly 20 bushels, and the oats are as good as any in the neighborhood James Kerbin had 35 acres of wheat and 10 of oats that averaged about the same as his neighbors. A W Hall had 315 bushels of oats from about six acres Peter Cox had a little wheat, some oats, and sod corn that averaged 25 bushels to the acre, ripening fully three weeks before frost. Thomas Jones had 900 bushels of oats from 30 acres C R. Williams had 1,500 bushels of oats from 30 acres. W. H. Thurston had 65 acres of wheat averaging 22 bushels per acre, and 70 acres of sod corn, averaging 30 bushels per acre. Dr. Bentley had 914 bushels of wheat and 242 bushels of oats from his own and the Winston farm J G Pitts, 456 bushels of oats and 330 of wheat. Mrs Kelly, 117 bushels of oats and 18 of wheat. In the

PAINTED WOODS

neighborhood John Satterland had 125 acres of wheat which gave 30 bushels per acre, and 50 acres of oats, 70 bushels per acre Peter Lothness had ten acres of wheat, 25 bushels per acre; L. A Larson 10 acres, 25 bushels per acre; G. W. Johnson five acres, 20 bushels, Ole Hanson one acre, 30 bushels; S. A Peterson, four acres, 20 bushels per acre; Oliver Peterson, two and one half acres, 21 bushels, and two acres of oat, 30 bushels per acre, W. H. Mercer had 35 acres of wheat, 18 bushels per acre, and 30 acres of oats, 35 bushels per acre. E. Damstrom had three acres of wheat, 20 bushels per acre. C A King had 80 acres of wheat averaging 20 bushels per acre, and 155 acres of oats, 40 bushels per acre. In the Hayes farm neighborhood L. M. [illegible] had 110 acres of wheat, 20 bushels per acre, and 20 acres of oats, 30 bushels per acre. David Stewart had 33 acres of oats 45 bushels per acre; Wm. Sebra, 11 acres of oats, 45 bushels per acre, and 11 acres of wheat, 20 bushels per acre Walter Brien had 14 bushels of oats, 42 bushels per acre; John Brien, 11 acres of oats, 45 per acre; Geo. A. Joy, 77 acres of oats, 45 bushels per acre and 13 acres of wheat and sod corn per acre, J. M. Callahan had 27 acres of oats, 51½ bushels per acre, Chas A. D. Chamberlain, 171 bushels of oats from 15 acres John J. Jackman had 40 bushels of oats per acre on 16 acres, and 20 bushels of wheat per acre on four acres. Dr. Slaughter sowed two acres of oats in the middle of June that will yield at least 30 bushels per acre. J. H. Saulsbury had 26 bushels of wheat and 59 bushels of oats per acre. Wm. Cahill had 35 acres of oats and 50 bushels per acre. Frank Donnelly had 60 bushels of oats per acre, and

FORTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT

per acre. Dr. Porter had 50 acres in oats and a return of 50 bushels per acre. S. H. Emerson had 1,378 bushels of oats, being a return of 63 bushels per acre. His wheat run 31¾ bushels per acre. Mason & Brown had 1,335 bushels of oats from 27 acres; Mason & Porter, five thousand six hundred and nine bushels of oats from 40 acres; R. B. Mason had 336 bushels of wheat. John Millet had 513 bushels of oats; Phil Harvey, 400; Pat Burns 265; Wm. White, 78 bushels of wheat from four acres. Wm. Bell had 125 bushels of corn from five acres of sod on his tree culture claim.

The Hayes farm is situated six miles north of Bismarck. It is owned by ex-President R. B. Hayes and associates, and managed by Charles M. Cushman. It comprises 840 acres. It had 200 acres of wheat this year and 120 acres of oats, and Mr. Cushman has added 200 acres more breaking, making 520 acres ready for crop next year. The grain is not threshed yet but the wheat will surely yield over 20 bushels, and the oats about 50 bushels per acre.

THE STARK FARM

is owned by McLean & Macnider. It lies three miles south of Bismarck on Apple Creek. It consists of 640 acres, and is nearly all fenced. There were 400 acres in wheat this year and 150 acres in oats The threshing is not done yet, but the farm is certain to average above 20 bushels of wheat and about 50 of oats per acre. Robert Macnider, one of the owners of this farm, has a homestead of one hundred acres immediately adjoining, on which he had 80 acres of wheat this year, and John A. McLean, the other proprietor, has 160 acres near the Clark farm on which he had 80 acres of wheat this year.

THE CLARKE FARM.

This farm is situated ten miles east of Bismarck and produced its first crop this year. The breaking was done last year out of season and some of it very poorly done, and only a small portion of the ground backset. The result was from 305 acres of wheat, 5,390 bushels, and from 395 of oats 15,010 bushels. The grain was seriously affected by the long drought, and yet the return, 18 bushels of wheat and 38 of oats per acre, is very satisfactory. To the 700 acres under cultivatson this year 400 acres of breaking have been added, making 1,100 acres for cultivation next year. The oats will bring fifty cents a bushel at the farm and the wheat seventy five, making the value of the crop $11,-557.50.

THE STEELE FARM

consists of 6,400 acres, forty-two miles east of Bismarck. It had 1,140 acres in wheat and oats this year. The wheat is acknowledged by all to be the best on the line of the North Pacific It stood evenly on the ground, the heads were large and well filled, and while it has not been threshed, every test that can be applied shows that the yield will prove to be about 40 bushels per acre of wheat, and 70 bushels of oats. It is owned and managed by Mr. W. F. Steele, formerly of Milwaukee, who has broken about 1,000 acres in addition to the 1,140 in crop for use next summer. At the Standing Rock Indian agency there are 300 Indians farming from five to ten acres each. Giving them an average of five acres and 20 bushels per acre they have raised this year not less than 30,000 bushels of corn, not to speak of vegetables. At the agency farm there were 300 acres in wheat, which produced 2,104 bushels, and 130 acres in oats, which produced 2,510 bushels. The grain became too ripe, and much of it was lost in harvesting and handling because the agency farmer and employes were called away when it should have been cut, on court duties. At the

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY

there was 700 acres in oats which gave about 50 bushels per acre and a large amount of corn planted by the Indians. At Strawberry Island Lanning & Grinnell had about 140 acres in oats, and at a point ten miles below Fort Buford Leighton & Jordan have 200 acres in grain. The yield was great and the quality even better than about Bismarck, but the returns from the thresher are not in.—*Bismarck Tribune, Sept.* 11.

What a Burnt Creek Farmer Says.

BURNT CREEK SETTLEMENT, BURLEIGH COUNTY, D. T., Feb. 10 1882.—DEAR SIR: In answer to your request for a statement of my six years' farming experience in Burleigh county, I will say that the want of time will prevent my going into details, but will say that the longer I reside on the Missouri river slope, the more warmly I become attached to it. Our healthful, invigorating climate; our steady and comparatively mild winters; remarkable growing season, spring and summer, and most delightful fall weather; the pure air and water, picturesque scenery, the grand river on the continent, skirted as it is by large belts of timber, furnishing wood for fuel, logs for cabins and barns, a smaller growth suitable for fencing, and the early growth of ash, box-elder and cottonwood, supplying the home and foreign demand for forest culture; the native plums, grapes and berries; the game, wild fowl and fish; the fur bearing animals; the rich, deep and durable soil; the natural smooth roads, needing no working, with few bridges to build or keep in repairs; the mineral and coal deposits; the clay for brick; stone for lime and building purposes. With no one owning or controling large tracts of land, but small farms acquired and to be acquired by actual settlement or purchase from the government or from the railroad company—land that produces abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, corn, grasses, potatoes and all varieties of vegetables; unlimited pastures, where horses, cattle and sheep can feed for ten months in the year, and grow and increase with but little care; the heavy growth of native meadow and bottom grass, easily cut and naturally cured without injury from heavy, beating rains. The great transcient travel; the army and Indian department; the boat, railroad and other transportation companies, creating a demand in excess of her supply, and securing to us the very highest prices. The city of Bismarck with its 3,000 people to feed and its good schools, churches of different denominations, hotels, banks, heavy stocks of well-assorted merchandise, and everything the farmer needs, at reasonaable prices; and, better still, a people liberal, hospitable, enterprising and full of faith and confidence in their city and country, always ready to welcome, encourage and assist the new comer to find employment, a home, a farm or to invest profitably his capital.

It is all this that attaches me to this section of the country and leads me to invite others here to help improve and develop this great country and share the profit.

Respectfully,
J. F. WALLACE.

What Farmer Williams Says.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb 12, 1882.—DEAR SIR:—For the benefit of those seeking cheap, desirable homes in the Bismarck land district. I would say that in March, 1876, I left the state of Michigan for the Black Hills via Bismarck. After arriving in this city, and examining its geographical location and its natural advantages and prospects of becoming a great commercial centre for the vast rich agricultural country surrounding it, which I felt sure would soon be settled by industrious farmers, I concluded to remain at this point and have never regretted the move; for while the Black Hills have blossomed and faded, Bismarck and the surrounding country has steadily gained; property has increased in value every year and new settlers are continually coming in and hewing out new homes and reaping rich rewards. I feel confident that there will not be a foot of government land open to settlement in this vicinity in a year from to day, as the tide of immigration is now turning this way. There is no healthier country in the whole world than this and the soil is superior to any I have ever seen. The rainfall is sufficient; it comes at the proper time and the yield of all kinds of vegetables such as cabbages, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, radishes, onions, cucumbers, squashes, potatoes, etc, is equal to any country and superior to any section I have seen, because of the immense yield and the solidity of the root. For grain the land is unsurpassed. It is not uncommon to see new land even produce 36 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre; oats from 60 to 75 bushels, and other cereals in proportion. This is also a paradise for sportsmen. Prairie chickens, wild ducks and geese are plenty in the summer season, as are also deer and antelope in the fall and winter. Fuel is plenty, because coal can be obtained for $3.50 per ton and cottonwood, elm, ash, and oak for $3 to $5 per cord. People desiring good land and cheap homes can find no better country than this. I speak from experience on my own farm near the city and shall be glad to give any inquiring settler such information as he may desire.

Respectfully,
C. R. WILLIAMS.

Sheep Raising in Northern Dakota.

Col. Wm. Thompson, Bismarck—DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of sending you the first year's result of a small experiment in sheep culture. The latter part of July last I bought of a flock being driven through from Minnesota to Bismarck, nineteen baby lambs, ewes. The little fellows were footsore and jaded from their long tramp, but healthy, and, after getting rested, began to take on flesh and grow rapidly. The purchase price was $2 25 per head. They were supplied through the winter with all the hay they would take, and at times were given a small need of oats. My sheds afforded shelter; during the worst storms they were warmly housed. They wintered finely, and the investment stands to-day about like this:

19 ewes' one year old, worth $4	$76 00
16 lambs (3 did not breed) worth $2	32 00
157½ lbs. of wool, actual weight $20	31 45
Total	$139 45

CONTRA.

Purchase money last year	$32 75	
Hay and grain, estimated	15 00	
		57 75
Profit		$81 70

The yield of wool is something extraordinary, the average being 8½ pounds, fair quality, but showing no particular breeding,

If anyone outside of Gen. Hazen's "desert" can beat that clip of wool, I would be glad to know it. I bred those ewes to a thoroughbred Cotswold buck, and the sixteen lambs at the same age ought to beat their dams.

Respectfully, J. VAN DEUSEN.

ACCORDING to the census of 1880, which falls far short of doing her justice in 1882, Dakota Territory outranks thirty-five States of the Union in the production of gold: it outranks twenty-nine States in the production of silver: in miles of railroad twelve States: in wheat fifteen States; in oats, ten States: in corn, four States: in hogs, seven States; and in cattle, five States.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

BANK OF BISMARCK.

JAS. W. RAYMOND, President. *W. B. BELL, Cashier.*

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE BANKING HOUSE IN BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Transact a General Banking Business.
Collections a Specialty.
Draw on all Eastern and European Cities

Pay Taxes for Non-Residents and Cheerfully Answer Correspondents in Regard to Banking Investments, and all Business Matters. Eastern Parties Will Find it to their Interest to Correspond with Us.

CORRESPONDENTS:
DONNELL, LAWSON & SIMPSON, New York.
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND CAPITAL BANK, St. Paul.
SECURITY BANK OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

W. B. WATSON,

Wholesale snd Retail

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Northwest.

No. 80 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

☞Opposite Sheridan House.

McLean & Macnider,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS.

Dealers in Agricultural Implements,

No. 54 Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

BISMARCK GREEN HOUSES,

BISMARCK, BURLEIGH COUNTY, D. T.

Fresh vegetables and cut flowers all the year round. Cabbage and lettuce plants ready March 25; cauliflower, and celery plants ready April 10; tomato, pepper and egg plants ready May 1. All in large quantities. House and bedding plants always on hand. Fresh flower and vegetable seeds, hardy shrubs and vines, small fruits, etc. Prices given on application. Special rates on large quantities, and eastern prices duplicated.

EDWARD M. FULLER Propr.

OSCAR H. WILL, Foreman.

PETERSON, VEEDER & CO.,

Wholesale and retail

Druggists!

Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Depot for garden seed.

BISMARCK, D. T.

R. B. MASON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK.

R. B. MASON,

Contractor and Builder,

BISMARCK, D. T.

HARDWARE.

When you arrive in Bismarck be sure to go to

D. I. BAILEY & CO.'S

For your new outfit, as they are acknowledged headquarters for hardware, stoves, tinware, farm machinery, etc.

AGENCIES:

"JOHN DEERE" MOLINE PLOWS, BUCKEYE HARVESTING MACHINES.

No. 84 Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House.

ALBERTSON'S

—99c STORE—

Has removed to No. 6 N. Third-st, Bismarck.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EDITION.

THIS edition of the BISMARCK TRIBUNE is published under the auspices of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce, being in charge of the committee on immigration. We have endeavored to faithfully present the resources and advantages of Bismarck and the surrounding country for the purpose of inviting immigration and capital to our midst.

J. K. WETHERBY,
C. R. WILLIAMS,
M. H. JEWELL,
F. J. CALL,
WM. S. BENNETT,
Committee.

SEND to J. A. Rea, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for a copy of this issue, and other information regarding this country.

FACTS FOR SETTLERS.

THE Bismarck greenhouses afford vegetables and flowers at all seasons.

AN investment in Bismarck is liable to increase from 100 to 1,000 per cent. in the next year.

THERE were more miles of railroad built in Dakota in 1880 than in any other state or territory in the Union, and in 1881 it stood third on the list.

Investments, whether in trade, in banking or in real estate, have paid satisfactory returns, and capital for many years to come will find Bismarck a fruitful field.

THERE was more government land taken by actual settlers in Dakota last year than in any two states or territories combined. Over 4,000,000 acres were taken, but there is plenty left.

Daily mails afford regular communication east and west, across the river to Fort A. Lincoln, down the river to Ft. Yates, and tri-weekly to Forts Stevenson, Berthold and Buford.

THE United States land office is located on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, two blocks east of the passenger depot. The officers are J. A. Rea, Register, and E. M. Brown, Receiver. All correspondence as to the country and government lands promptly answered.

THE rates of fare and freight for settlers from St. Paul to Bismarck are as follows: Freight, per car, $70; per hundred pounds, 80 cents. Passenger fare one way, $12.85; round trip $25.70. When a car contains horses or cattle, one man will be passed free to take care of them.

From Bismarck farmers can ship their wheat to the sea board cheaper than from any point in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska, while its high grade makes it worth ten cents more per bushel than grain grown in these states. It is worth more than wheat from either of these States at the great mills at Minneapolis, and still more for home consumption.

THE Lucas colony is a family settlement similar to the Hatch settlement, mentioned in another column. They came from Iowa and settled north of Clarke—father, three sons and three daughters, and one son not of age. They have, up to date, entered 960 acres, and bought some lots in the town of Clarke. Two of the boys have not yet taken tree claims. The daughters, when they arrive, will also exercise their rights, taking up homestead and tree culture claims amounting to 960 acres. The total acreage for seven persons of one family will be 2,240 acres. That's what a family can do in this country.

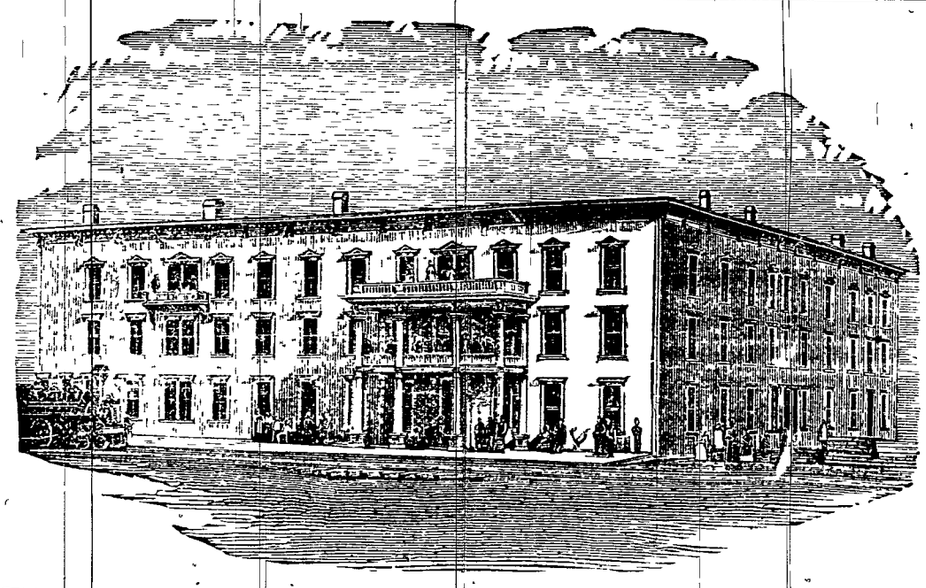
PROBABLY the largest average yield of grain ever raised in North Dakota from as great a number of acres, was raised by W. F. Steele, in 1880, on his farm at Steele, 43 miles east of Bismarck. In a letter to the Golden Northwest he says: "My yield from 800 acres of wheat last fall was 28,813 bushels, or a little over 36 bushels per acre. My oats went 71 bushels per acre. I have always had such large yields that many people ask how I do it. I find it pays to take some little pains in cultivating the land, and the small additional cost is returned many times, but if I thought you would not say anything about it I would tell you that we can raise just a little more grain to the acre than in any other place I ever saw."

THE following are the officers and directors of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce: President, J. W. Raymond, banker, vice-presidents, G. H. Fairchild, banker, W. B. Watson, dry goods merchant, W. A. Bentley, physician; secretary, J. A. Rea, register U. S. land office; assistant secretary, W. C. Snodgrass, contractor and accountant; treasurer, C. S. Weaver, lumber dealer. Directors—Wm. Harmon, Alex. McKenzie, J. H. Marshall, J. S. Veeder, O. S. Goff, Jno. Whalen, F. J. Call, C. R. Williams, Robt. Macnider, H. R. Porter, Jos. Hare, John E. Carland, J. K. Wetherby, R. R. Marsh, W. B. Bell. Various committes have been constituted from the directory and chamber at large, and a special committee has been appointed to wait upon parties seeking information about lands, etc. Settlers upon arriving here will therefore call immediately upon the secretary or any other officer of the Chamber of Commerce, when they will be referred to proper parties who will give them every attention and reliable information.

THE estimated cost of raising an acre of wheat the first year on the Missouri slope is about as follows:

Breaking	$3 00
Harrowing and seeding	75
Seed wheat	1 50
Harvesting	2 50
Threshing and marketing	1 25
Total	$9 00

The second year will be $1.25 less, as the plowing costs only about one-half as much. No backsetting is required on the Missouri slope the first year, as in the Red River valley, saving $1.75 per acre. The average crop is 20 bushels per acre, and the average price $1 per bushel, making a profit, no: including interest on the land, of $11 per acre the first year and $12.25 the second. Oats will pay even better, as the yield is generally 50 bushels per acre, and the price 50 cents per bushel, and the cost of production being less. The high price of oats is on account of the demand west for the vast number of freighters and railroad builders, and the immense quantities used by the government at the military posts, and the supply will probably not equal the demand for a number of years.



SHERIDAN HOUSE, BISMARCK,—E. H. BLY, Prop'r. (Finest Hotel in the Northwest.)

The Mouse River Country.

The Mouse river region, which is attracting so large a share of public attention at present, will soon be a rich tributary to Bismarck. It is a tract of land containing nine million five hundred thousand acres of rich agricultural and grazing lands, traversed from east to west by a river fifty feet in width and three feet in depth. At a point about eighty miles north of Bismarck there are three falls in the stream, within a distance of fifteen miles, which in the future will afford water-power for many large mills. The new town of Villard is located at the middle rapids. The stream is full of large game fish, embracing pickerel, muscalonge, pike and black bass. These fish inhabit the waters of Mouse river at certain seasons of the year. During the winter the muscalonge monopolize the stream in numbers so large as to enable one man to land thousands of pounds a day. In the spring, when these big fish return to the lakes, the pike and other of the finny tribe come up. Thus all the year round the stream is gorged with fish, which it is believed can be profitably canned for the eastern markets. The valley lands, and also the uplands in this vast country are rich, and admirably adapted to wheat growing, while the river bluffs afford ample grazing ranges. Timber of every variety is found in great abundance along the river. Wild fruit also grows in profusion in the valley of the Mouse. Traces of coal have been found, and it is the opinion of ex-Mayor Hackett, of Bismarck, the gentleman who first brought this now famous section to the notice of the world three months ago, that genuine bituminous aud perhaps anthracite coal is underlying that country. It is estimated that at least one thousand persons will inhabit that "promised land" within the next twelve months. The first regularly organized expedition will leave Bismarck on May 1, for the purpose of making locations and cultivating that valley. Villard will be the point of rendezvous. A valley so rich in all the natural sources of wealth as the Mouse river is bound to become in a very few years one of the greatest sections of the many that are tributary to Bismarck.

One Year's Experience.

Hon. Robert Macnider, of Bismarck, took a soldier's homestead of 160 acres near town and the total expenses and receipts, the first year, are given below. The statement is as correct as a careful business man would have it. It is understood that the breaking was done one year, June and July, and the crop put in and harvested the next. He hired all the work done, and therefore, none of his individual labor entered in the expense bill to lessen it:

DEBTOR.

Land office fees		$ 18 00
Breaking 90 acres of sod @ $3		270 00
Interest for fourteen months on $296		41 44
Pulverizing soil ready for crop		47 50
Seeding ninety acres of wheat		22 50
One hundred and thirty-five bushels of seed wheat @ $1.25		168 75
Cutting and shocking ninety acres of wheat @ $2		180 00
Stacking the same		48 00
Threshing 2,070 bushels of wheat @ 8c.		165 60
Cutting and stacking forty-five tons of meadow hay @ $1.75		78 75
Total		$1,040 54

CREDIT.

2,070 bushels of wheat sold @ $1.10	$2,090 70	
Forty-five tons of hay @ $4	180 00	
Total	$2,270 70	
	1,040 54	
Net profit for one year		$1,230 16

If the land had cost him $8 per acre, he would have come within $50 of paying for it the first year.

REAL ESTATE.

For sale by

FLANNERY & WETHERBY

We have for sale the largest list and most desirable locations in city and country.
Business lots on Main street.
Business lots on Second street.
Business lots on Third street.
Business lots on Fourth street.
Residence lots in city proper.
Residence lots in North Pacific addition No. 1.
Residence lots in North Pacific addition No. 2.
Residence lots in Sturgis' addition.
Business and residence lots in Raymond's river addition, the only lots for sale at the steamboat landing near the great high bridge.
Geo. P. Flannery, agent North Pacific railroad city lots.

50,000 acres of the best farming lands on the Missouri slope from $4 to $10 per acre. The following is a portion of our list:
N ½ section 33, town 139, range 72.
All of section 31, town 140, range 73.
S ½ section 11, town 139, range 73.
All of section 13, town 139, range 73.
All of section 23, town 139, range 73.
All of section 25, town 139, range 73.
All of section 9, town 139, range 75.
N E ¼ section 21, town 139, range 75.
All of section 27, town 138, range 76.
All of section 35, town 138, range 76.
W ½ section 11, town 139, range 78.
All of section 29, town 138, range 78.
All of section 13, town 139, range 79.
All of section 15, town 139, range 79.
All of section 27, town 139, range 76.
All of section 33, town 139, range 76.
S E ¼ section 15, town 138, range 78.
N E ¼ section 7, town 139, range 78
S E ¼ section 20, town 139, range 78.
S W ¼ section 28, town 139, range 78.
All of section 23, town 138, range 79.
All of section 25, town 138, range 79.
All of section 5, town 139, range 79.
Lands near Steele farm, lands near Clarke farm, lands near Hayes farm.
Several improved farms for sale.
Parties desiring to buy or sell will find it to their interest to call or correspond with us.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Raymond's Brick Block, Bismarck, D. T.

HANSCOM, JEWELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY AND FARM LANDS.

250 LOTS in the city of Bismarck that will more than double in value this season.

325 LOTS in Steele, the new town and county seat of Kidder county. Over 300 lots sold in last five months. Lots $10 to $75, on long time.

100 LOTS in the new town of Clarke, which will net purchasers 200 per cent in six months.

20,000 ACRES of the best farming lands in North Dakota, improved and unimproved, on long time with low rate of interest.

BARGAINS in town lots at Mandan, Dickenson, Glendive and other points on the N. P.

We Buy and Sell all Kinds of Real Estate.

Long residence gives us a familiarity with this country that will prove beneficial to land hunters and capitalists seeking investments, and in need of information. Call on or address,

HANSCOM, JEWELL & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTHWESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Headquarters.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

50,000 acres of improved and unimproved farming lands for sale.

600 desirable residence and business lots in Mandan.

500 desirable residence and business lots in the city of Bismarck.

10 partially improved farms for rent or sale.

20 dwelling houses, large and small for rent or sale.

100 lots in Steele, county seat Kidder County, and in Clarke, Burleigh County, D. T.

Investments made for non-residents in city or farm property. Purchases made with care.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Prompt answers, and full information freely given. Address,

ALEX. McKENZIE,
BISMARCK, D. T.

LOANS.

TWELVE PER CENT LOANS

On improved city property and farms, titles perfect. References, First National Bank and Bank of Bismarck.

F. J. CALL,
Bismarck, D. T.

REAL ESTATE.

Double your money by buying a lot in the North Pacific addition to Bismarck.

Business property to be rented as soon as it can be improved. Best locations for wholesale or retail business. Bargains in country and city property.

F. J. CALL,
Bismarck, D. T.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Geo. P. Flannery, J. K. Wetherby.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bismarck, D. T.

All business promptly attended to.

TO EMIGRANTS.

I can sell you tickets from points in the east to Bismarck cheaper than you can buy them of anyone else; also to and from all points in Europe direct, over the quickest and best routes.

M. H. JEWELL, Bismarck.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. W. Raymond & Co,

PRICE CURRENT.

GROCERIES:

We quote as near as possible the prices at which groceries can be bought at retail:

TEAS.
Prime Oolong, per ℔, 35c.
Choice Formosa Oolong, 50c.
Very best Formosa Oolong, 75c.
Best Imperial, 75c.
Prime Japan, 35@50c.
Oolong and Hyson, mixed, 60c.
Oolong and Japan, mixed, 35, 40, 50c,
Best Oolong and Japan, 75c
Gov. Java, 40c
Best Gunpowder, $1,00,
Prime Eng. Breakfast, 75c.

COFFEES.

Green.	Roast.
Prime Rio, 20c.	Rio, 20c.
Old Gov. Java, 30c	Java, 25c.
Old Mocha, 35c.	Old Mocha, 40c.

SPICES.

Ginger, 25c per ℔.	Allspice, 30c per ℔
Black Pepper, 25c.	Cinnamon, 40c
Cloves, 50c.	Cream Tartar, 40c.
Nutmegs, $1,20	Cayenne Pepper, 40

PICKLES.
Best Am. Pickles, 15@20c per bottle
C & B Mixed Pickles, 40@80c

SOAPS.
Crown, English Castile and White, 7c to 25c.

NEW CANNED GOODS.
Every variety of canned goods, from 15c to 35c.

SUGARS.
Standard A, 11c, Cut Loaf, 12c, Yellow C, 9c.

FLOUR.
Best brands from $4 to $4.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Camphor, 40c
Tapioca, 10
Canada Oatmeal, 5
Pearl Barley, 10
Graham Flour, 5
Indian Meal, 4
Rangoon Rice, 10
Satin and Silver Gloss Starch, 10
Corn Starch, 10
Bread Soda, 10
National Yeast, 10c per package
Sardines, 20
Baker's Chocolate, 40
" Cocoa, 50
" Broma, 35
" Cocoa Shells, 15
Candles, 20
Best Brands Condensed Milk, 25
Leghorn Citron, 30
Molasses, of all kinds, 60c to 90c.
Raisins from 10c to 20c per ℔.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
We deal very largely in Butter, Cheese and Eggs, and are receiving from many fine dairies, direct from farmers. We are confident that we can save you money and suit you always in Butter by the pound or tub, from 25 to 40c.

OILS—CARBON.
Subject to market changes.
Standard (110), 20c
Water White (150), 30c

DAN EISENBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Largest and best line in the northwest. Notice the prices of a few staple dry goods.

Best prints, 8c.
Best quality, XXX unbleached, 10c.
Good quality unbleached, 8c.
Lonsdale 4-4 muslin, 12c.
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4, 12½c.
Wamsutta, 4-4, 15c.
Towels, 90c per doz.
Fair, linen, $1.50.
Good, all linen, $2 00.
Fine, all linen, $2.50@3.00.
Extra, all linen, $3.25@4 00
Knotted fringe from $5.00@6.00 per doz.
Crash, for towels, 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 15c, to 20c.
Ticking, 15, 20@25c.
Blankets, $1.75, $2.00, $2 50 to $8.00 per pair.
Black cashmeres, good, all wool, 60c.
Better, all wool, 75c.
Best, all wool, $1 50.
Hemp carpets, 25c.
Cot. chain, 50c
Wool chain, 60c.
Wool ingrain, 75c.
Fine ingrain, $1.00.
Best ingrains, $1.25.
Good quilts, $1 50;
Better, $2.00.
Best, $2.50
Bates' best quilts, $1.75.
Oil cloths, 4-4, 50c; 6-4, 75c; 8-4, $1.00
Tapestries, $1.00@1.25.
Silks and satins, very cheap.
Corsets in all popular brands.

Fort Benton Transportation Co.

T. C. POWER, Manager. *ISAAC P. BAKER, General Agent,* *A. M. JOHNSON, Ass't Supt* *JOHN H. CHARLES, Superintendent.*

193 S. Water St., CHICAGO. BISMARCK, D. T. LEAVENWORTH, KAS. SIOUX CITY, IA.

BENTON P LINE.

STEAMERS.

BENTON, HELENA, BUTTE, BLACK HILLS.

MARK ALL GOODS CARE N. P. R. R., ST. PAUL.

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER,

No. 94 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

J. P. HOAGLAND,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

Wholesale Dealer in

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, LUMBER, DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Yard corner Sixth and Main Streets.

FRANK P. BROWN

Is perfectly familiar with the Bismarck Land District, having been a government surveyor. Knows where the good lands are. He will locate settlers, answer correspondence, and see that every applicant to him gets what he wants.

Address,

F. P. BROWN,
Bismarck, D. T.

CHAS. KUPITZ' MARKET.

Retail. Wholesale.

Keeps the Largest and Best Variety of any Market in the City. Note the following retail prices:

Beef, 6 to 12½c per ℔	Dressed Chicken, 15c
Pork, 12½ to 15	" Turkey, 20c
Mutton, 12½ to 18	Geese and Ducks, 15
Veal, 15 to 18	Smoked Ham, 16
Venison, 7 to 12½	Breakfast Bacon, 15½
Elk, 8 to 15	Side Bacon, 15
Antelope, 7 to 12½	Onions, pr bushel, $3
Buffalo, 6 to 12½	Potatoes, " $2
Beef by side, 8 to 8½	Turnips, " 75c
Pork Sausage, 12½ to 15	Rutabagas, " $1
Bologna, 15	Carrots, " 1.50
Head Cheese, 15	Parsnips, " 1.50
Table Butter, 30 to 35	Horse Radish 10c pr ℔
Eggs, 30c per dozen	Cranberries, 4.00 pr bu
Trout, 12½c per ℔	Flour, 4 to 5.00 per 100
Pike, 12½c	" Graham, 5.00
Pickerel, 10	Buckwheat, 8c per ℔
Hallibut, 20	Cracked Wheat, 8c
Bluefish, 20	Oatmeal, 7c
Herring, 15	Corn Meal, 5c
Pike Salmon, 12½	White Meal, 5½c.
Bulk Oysters, 60	

A full line of Groceries, Provisions, and everything belonging to a first-class Market.

INSURANCE.

Twelve of the leading fire insurance companies in America represented by

F. J. CALL,
Bismarck, D. T.

TO SETTLERS.

We manufacture and carry the largest stock of lumber in Dakota Territory. We keep everything necessary to complete your home ready to occupy.

Come and see us.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,
Bismarck, D. T.

STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENCY.

CUNARD LINE,
INMAN LINE,
WHITE STAR LINE,

From all principal ports of Europe to any point in the United States.

G. H. FAIRCHILD,
At First National Bank.

JOHN YEGEN,

BISMARCK, D. T.

CITY BAKERY,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Choice flour	$4 25
Teas, per ℔	40
Teas, per ℔	1 00
Tobaccos, per ℔	40
Tobaccos, per ℔	1 00
Vinegar, per gal	40
Broom	25
Broom	40
Coffees, per ℔	20
Coffees, per ℔	35

STEELE.

Kidder County

Offers great inducements to settlers, because,
It is excellent dark loam with clay sub-soil.
The railroad runs through it.
The largest yield of wheat, according to railroad statistics, has been raised in this county.
It has a county seat, (Steele,) court house and complete set of records, etc., and only owes $2,000, interest 8 per cent.
Taxes are merely nominal.
Good water and healthy climate.
No swamps or boggy land.
It joins Burleigh county on the east and is the best watered county in Dakota. (See map.)
Excellent sheep and cattle ranges.
Cheese factory and dairy at Steele.
There are thousands of acres of government land yet to be had FREE, near the railroad and county seat.
For any information, address either
M. H. JEWELL, Bismarck. W. F. STEELE, Steele, D. T.

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